The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,276—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Thursday.
L.	SIAM	3026	600	A. H. Johnson	16th Feb.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd "
L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4053	700	J. Bisbet	2nd March.
					Friday.
—	MALWA	2269	600	G. W. Atkinson	10th "
L.	MIRZAPORE	2267	600	C. G. Ferrina	17th "
—	BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Urman	24th "
L.	POONAH	3130	450	W. A. Seaton	31st "
—	CATHAY	2963	500	W. M. Robbins	7th April.
L.	ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	14th "
—	THIBET	2593	450	S. T. Cole	21st "
L.	DECCAN	3439	550	J. B. Chapp	28th "
—	VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Dan.	5th May.
L.	CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	12th "
—	KHIVA	2020	450	G. Scrivener	19th "
L.	INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every line. The Steamers marked (L.) proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers are landed at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to destination.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KHIVA	2020 450	G. Scrivener	24th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued 1st Class. 2nd Class
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) ... Rs. 600 ... Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months) ... 150 ... 75
To Penang or Singapore and back do. ... 450 ... 225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 31st, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 14th April.

F. D. PARKER,
28th Dec., 1881. Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE PORTS of BRINDISI and VENICE are now FREE from QUARANTINE.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 1st February, 1882. Superintendent.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

QUARANTINE continues to be STRICTLY ENFORCED at all EGYPTIAN and FRENCH PORTS, but MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI and VENICE are FREE. Passengers for the two former ports and PLYMOUTH or LONDON can proceed by any steamer, but those for Italian Ports are informed that, as they are not allowed to land in Egypt, they can only book by the fortnightly steamers not marked L, in which they will proceed via Canal to Alexandria, leaving that port with the following mail.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st January, 1882.

P. & O. COMPANY.

THREE MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS,

EXTENSION OF TIME.

DURING the continuation of Quarantine in Egypt the DURATION of these TICKETS will be EXTENDED to cover any loss of time on the voyage to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports on the Way To Marseilles.			
I Class ..	Rs. 500	Including	I Class .. Rs. 520	Including
II do.....	340	wines. Without food.	II do..... 350	wines. Without food.
III do.....	140		III do..... 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—
SUMATRA, on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Saturday, the 1st April, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route. Rs 90 Brighton Route Rs 80
" " II do. do. " 70 do. " 58
From Naples, I do. do. " 115 do. " 130
" " II do. do. " 105 do. " 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, January 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, *via* BRINDISI.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,304	450	8th May.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazzarich	2,000	400	8th June.

The above voyages will be performed at increased speed.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Brindisi	400	280	140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	275	205	143
To Port Said	300	255	131
To Suez	300	240	122
To Aden	170	130	66

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, 2,304 tons, 450-horse power, to sail on the 2nd March.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, February 3rd, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
WESTOW HALL	J. Verrill	2,700	400	28th Feby.
RYDAL HALL	G. Lloyd	2,700	400	18th Mar.
DERBY HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	1st April.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. KING KING and Co. BANKERS and ARMY AGENTS also book passengers for this line.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bill of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from upcountry by this line will also be undertaken.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH APRIL.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500.

THE splendid new steel-built Screw-steamer MERTON HALL 4,100 Tons, will be despatched as above and afterwards take her place on the regular line. Her accommodation has been specially arranged with all the recent improvements or the comfort and convenience of passengers and is unsurpassed.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 14, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 1,984 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Muarei, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th March, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th February, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPAY, Ld.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF,

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

	Cash prices.	Rs.	as.
Californian Apples	Per tin	0	10
Californian Apricots	"	1	4
Californian Grapes	"	1	4
Californian Peaches	"	1	4
Californian Pears	"	1	4
Californian Plums	"	1	4
Californian Greengages	"	1	4
Californian Raspberries	"	1	4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful

ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURED BY

LUBIN OF PARIS,

COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax,	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each ..... Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each ..... " " 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw box of 100	1	12
" " " " 250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw " 100	1	12
" " " " 250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw " 100	1	12
" " " " 250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw " 100	2	0
" " " " 250	4	0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape " 100	2	8
" " " " 250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape " 100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped " 100	2	4
" " " " 250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape " 100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CHURCH INSTITUTE.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given at the Old High Court, on THURSDAY, February 16th, at 8-30 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

Followed by

A scene from Pickwick "Bardell *v.* Pickwick" in character, by the boys of the Cathedral High School. Members admitted free, by tickets to be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Cathedral Vestry. Non-members by tickets on payment of one rupee.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!

COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL.

A LARGE AND CHOICEST SELECTION,

AT

COOPER & CO.,

MEDOWS-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S PULMONIC BALM,

AN EXTRAORDINARY NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, ASTHMA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

Give it a fair trial and you will never be disappointed.

A MILD and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties.

As this new Preparation is entirely free from Opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given without any danger, even to children. It never fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary cold, when attended with feverishness and headache, this medicine acts as a charm, and gives speedy relief when properly administered and attending to the directions given with each bottle.

Per bottle As. 8 and Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

B. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Will be glad to send on application their Revised WHOLESALE QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT OF

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS, FOR JANUARY, 1882.

Terms Moderate, and a liberal discount is allowed to DISPENSARIES, HOSPITALS, and LARGE BUYERS. Up-country orders carefully and Promptly executed.

A Priced Catalogue of Patent Medicines, Perfumery and General Stock will be also sent free of charge on application.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—If you wish to buy a good and Serviceable English-made WATCH, similar to those of Dent's, McCabe's, and Jones's, either Gold or Silver, Open Case or Hunting, Key or Keyless, and moderate in price, pray see them, before buying, at

MR. EDULJEE PESTONJEE'S,
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1817.

ROYAL CHARTER.

AMONGST the many brands of Champagne, good, bad and indifferent, it is often rather puzzling to know which to choose, but when a Wine rapidly rises into fame, and is acknowledged by connoisseurs to be of the highest quality, it may be inferred that but little risk is run in ordering it. This is the case with the dry Wines of

WACHTER & Co., OF EPERNAY,

which are patronised by Royalty.—*Morning Post.*

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price	Re. 58	Re. 61

SOLE AGENTS,

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—GLENLIVET.

The Proprietors beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs to his Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the FIRST, and is *now* the ONLY Licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the Trade and the Public against other Manufacturers of Spirits offering the productions of their Distilleries under the name of "Glenlivet Whisky."

	Credit	Cash.
Old Vatted Glenlivet	Rs. 22	Rs. 21
Do. Special Reserve	24	23

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

THOMSON
AND
TAYLOR'S
WHISKY

Is a blend of fine old Campbelton and Glen Isla.

THOMSON
AND
TAYLOR'S
WHISKY

Is a pure and wholesome spirit.

THOMSON
AND
TAYLOR'S
WHISKY,

Recommended to those who enjoy a really good Whisky Peg.

Price Rs. 23 per doz. or Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SMOKING
TOBACCOS
AND
CIGARETTES.

THOMSON and TAYLOR have just received a fresh supply of TOBACCOS.

Golden Leaf Bird's Eye Tobacco	per ½ lb. Tin	Rs. 1	0
Cut Golden Block " " "	" ½ "	2	0
Do. do. " " "	" 1 "	3	4

CIGARETTES.

Choice Turkish, with Mouth-piece per box of 100.		Rs. 2	0
Do. without do.	do.	2	0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY
CHEROOTS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR have just received several very superior musters of

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,

comprising		Rs.	as.
Havanna Shaped "Morning Clouds," a small cheerot suitable for smoking at Chota Hajri or after Tiffin.	Per box of 100	1	12
Havanna Shaped Cigars	"	2	0
Thomson's Muster Cheroots	"	1	12
Dawson's Muster do.	"	1	12
Noble's Muster do.	"	1	12

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S: BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts Rs.	as.			CASH Per doz Pints. Rs.	as.
18	0	...Still	...BURGUNDY... ...	...Chablis... 10	0
		A favourite White Dinner Wine			
19	0	...Still	...BURGUNDY... ...	...Beaune... 10	8
		A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23	0	...Still	...BURGUNDY... ...	Macon ... 12	8
		Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
23	0	...Still	...BURGUNDY... ..	Pommard... 12	8
		This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
30	0	...Still	...BURGUNDY... ..	Chambertin. 16	8
		This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
19	0	...Fine	...SAUTERNE	...Barsac ... 10	8
		A good light refreshing Wine.			
23	8	...Superior	...SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux District.	13	0
		Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
31	8	...Haut	...SAUTERNE ...	Very rich and fine ... 17	0
		Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THIS DAY, STOCK-TAKING SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

WOOLLEN DRESS MATERIALS

Reduced to 4 as., 6 as., 8 as., 10 as., 12 as., Re. 1-0, Re. 1-8 per yard.

FURNITURE CHINTZES

REDUCED TO 4 ANNAS PER YARD.

PATTERNS POST FREE.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS, ALL THE NEW SHAPES.

JUST LANDED.

Black, Drab or Brown, Extra Light, and Good Colour...Rs. 8, 9-8, 10-8
Special Shapes, suitable for Tall Men ... " 10-8 12-8

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Helmets, a large variety of Shapes.

Cash Discount TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, 3, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE the only Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India. Their Business was founded, in Europe in 1815, in India 1842.

Every description of suitable Wines for India may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers, and detailed Lists of them on application.

Address us either at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee or Lahore.

Our Agents are to be found at all the principal Stations in India.

FRESH OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

PRIME HAMS, in canvas, wg. 7 to 12 lbs. each—		Per lb. As.	13 6
Do.	Retail on cut	" "	12 6
Do.	Whole Ham	" "	12 0
Do.	If two or more are taken	" "	12 0
BACON, best Streaky Breakfast, on cut		" "	12 0
Do.	Whole pieces, 10 to 15 lbs. each, in Canvas	" "	11 0
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESES, on cut, retail		" "	12 0
Do.	WHOLE CHEESE, about 28 lbs. each	" "	11 0
DUTCH EDAM or BALL CHEESE, about 4 lbs. each		" "	10 0
CHEDDAR or LOAF CHEESE, about 7 lbs. each		" "	10 0
Do.	do. Retail on cut	" "	12 0
GRUYERE or SWISS CHEESE, whole about 20 lbs.		" "	11 0
Do.	do. Retail on cut	" "	12 0

BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,

Forbes-street, Fort, and opposite Crawford Market.

W. J. ESSAI.

READY-MADE SHIRTS.

PERFECT FITTING, SUPERIOR FINISH AND MODERATE IN PRICE.

ASQUITH & LORD keep a large Stock of the above ready for immediate use; every Shirt is cut and made on the premises under their own personal supervision, and great care is taken that the Work, Fit and Finish is of the very best.

PRICE LIST:

	Rs.	as.
Fine Strong Long-cloth, Cambric fronts, &c., for wearing under Uniform or the Ordinary Patrol Jacket, 6 for ...	22	8
Best Long-cloth, Linen Fronts and Cuffs, three-fold Linen Fronts and Wrists, fronts quite plain, highly recommended for general wear, 6 for... ...	28	0
Ditto ditto, with Collars attached, 6 for ...	31	0
Best Extra Superfine, made of the best and finest Long-cloth and Linen, 6 for ...	31	0
Ditto ditto, with Collars attached, 6 for ...	34	0
Best French Printed Cambric, with Collars attached, a splendid assortment of all the newest designs always in Stock, 6 for ...	30	0
The Oxford cloth, strongly recommended as a cool, absorbing and shrinkless Shirt. We keep the genuine, original, best and only reliable material. Many imitations of this famous cloth are in the market under different names, 6 for	36	0
Best Wove Flannel, nothing superior procurable, thoroughly shrunk, 6 for ...	52	0
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk, comfortable, absorbent, and non-irritating, 6 for	52	0
Spun Silk, the very best, white or neat fancy stripes, 6 for	70	0

LESS TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO CASH PURCHASERS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRTMAKERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, AT 9 PRECISELY,

TURN HIM OUT.

Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. H. Brooks, Mrs. Norville, Miss Emma Markham.

To be followed at 9-45 by

IXION

OR

THE MAN AT THE WHEEL

BURLESQUE.

Mr. F. Mercer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. B. O'Brien, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn, Mrs. Norville, Miss Emma Markham, Miss Lilian May.

NEW SCENERY BY HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER.....MR. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

FOR SALE.—The following BILLIARD requisites are from the best known manufacturers in Paris and London.

☞ Mark the prices.

	Rs.	a.
Ash Cues (handled) each ...	5	0
Ivory Billiard Balls 2/1-16 inches per set ...	40	0
Patent Composition do. do. ...	18	0
Ivory Pool Balls 2/1-16 size per set of 9 ...	99	0
Patent Composition Pool Balls do. ...	63	0
Net Billiard Pockets ...	5	0
Best Cue Tips, per doz. ...	0	6
Silk spots, per box ...	0	12
Cue Tip Wafers ,, ...	0	12
Chalk, per doz. ...	0	4
Spots ,, ...	0	12
Billiard Irons ...	10	0

COOPER & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LONDON TIFFIN ROOMS.—A really good Tiffin for Re. 1.—Mrs. STEPHENS, Proprietress.

AMERICAN BOWLING ALLEY, the only one in Bombay, at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon.

GALLOW BAY, for sale at Bennett's on SATURDAY, Young, handsome, sound; good paces for saddle and harness.

BOMBAY RACES.—Messrs. Miller and Britain will TRANSACT business on the READY-MONEY SYSTEM only, as at Calcutta.

FOR SALE, a mahogany triangular PIANOFORTE by John Broadwood and Sons. Apply to CRAWFORD and Co.

FOR SALE, three pair of Spaniel PUPS, Rs. 30 per pair, or Rs. 15 each. Apply to Mr. Duffy, Royal Hotel, Mazagon.

GRANT-ROAD HOTEL, under the superintendence of Mrs. CRANKSHAW. Music every evening. The tram passes the door.

FOR SALE, a Bay Arab, height 14-2, age 6, perfectly sound, goes well to Harness and Saddle. Apply to E. MEIFFRE, Rampart-row.

ESPLANADE Mess Tent, Double Pole furnished Tent, with Board Rs. 120 per month. Furnished Bichoba with Board Rs. 75 per month.

BOMBAY TOTAL ABSTINENCE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Apollo House, Fort. Furnished Rooms with Board at only Rs. 45 a month.

SUPERIOR OLD PALE BRANDY, expressly imported for BARTON & Co., Meadow-street. Rs. 2 sample bottle and Rs. 22 per doz. qts. Few dozens left.

A T Reduced Prices—Japanese and Chinese porcelain Tea, Coffee, Dinner sets of superior and unequalled variety.—Glenroy and Co., No. 11, Hummum-street.

A REALLY good cup of Tea can be brewed from B. Phillips and Co.'s Mixture. Price one rupee per lb. A trial solicited. 17, Church Gate Street.

JUST received, a fresh shipment of DRESS SUITS, Black Waists, White Pique Waists, Boys' Suits, Terai Hats, & Felt Hats. S. Greenblatt & Co., Bombay.

BAEL Preserve, an elegant remedy for chronic Dysentry and Diarrhœa, pleasant to take. Sold in Jars at Rs. 1-4 each. D. Fernandes and Co., Chemists, Bombay.

CHEMICAL Food, Compound Syrup of Phosphates, an excellent tonic in constitutional debility for ladies and children. Sold in bottles at Re. 1-4 each. D. Fernandes and Co., Chemists, Bombay.

DR. EASTON'S Syrup of Phosphates of Iron Quinine, & Strychnia, a powerful tonic, very beneficial in all cases of muscular debility. Sold in bottles at Re. 1-4 each. D. Fernandes and Co., Chemists, Bombay.

JUST received ladies' Abdominal Belts with elastic sides and silk fittings of the latest designs, from Rs. 6 to 15 each. D. Fernandes and Co., Bombay.

NEW stock gentlemen's riding, hunting, and sovereign belts, of very superior make. Sold from Rs. 2-8 to 6 each. D. Fernandes & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

DAWSON'S Trichinopoly and Dindigul Havanahs, pure, fragrant, and easy to smoke. The best in the Market. Apply to. N. C. DALAL, 6, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, an English speaking Maistry to be in charge of a Spinning Mill Building in Bombay. Apply to Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, 1, Nesbit-row, Hummum-street.

FOR SALE, a splendid bay Arab and Trap, goes well in saddle, no vice, suitable for a lady to drive or ride. Good stepper, in perfect condition, Rs. 600. Apply "R. R." care of this office.

WANTED, for a Cotton Spinning Mill a EUROPEAN who understands both Carding and Spinning. Also a First Class Certificated ENGINEER, either European or Native. Apply with testimonials to "A," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, "OLD SIL," ch cb PONY, 5 years old, about 13-1, very handsome and well bred, goes in harness, jumps well, and is a promising maiden. Won the only pony race he has ran in. Has never been regularly trained. "Yesterday," b. w. g., 12 years old, first-rate Pot-hunter, ran 2nd for Bheema Cup, carr

...ild for last ... in the strength of its posi... ...ve of notes had increased £600,000, ...600,000, and the amount of Bills discounted had decreased £300,000. The proportion of Reserve to liabilities had advanced from 31 to 33 per cent., and a further amount of £200,000 of Gold had been sent into the Bank during the day. If this goes on we will, no doubt, very soon see a reduction in the minimum rate of Discount. Bar Silver is still quoted 52 1-16, and exchange on India, 60 days' sight, 1s. 8d.

The COTTON MARKET seems to have been rather depressed. The sales are 8,000 bales, and the quotation for Mid-Uplands is reduced to 6¼d. The quotations for Surats on the spot are not altered, but the market for them is said to be irregular, which means that no doubt owing to the rather large stocks of this description, sales are in some cases being pushed at lower rates than the official quotations. Arrivals of New Crop are quoted as follows :—

Good Comras, Feb.-March shipment, 5 3-16d., as against 5¼ on the 6th.

Good Broach, Feb.-March shipment, 5 15-16d., as against 6 1-16d. on the 3rd.

In America Spot has fallen to 11¼, and May delivery to 12·02—a considerable relapse, especially in Futures, which stood only a few days ago at 12·68, and which looks, as we said yesterday, as if short crop estimates were going out of favour thus. The day's Receipts, however, are only moderate, being 14,000 bales.

Linseed is now reported firm, and arrivals for Canal are quoted 47s. 6d., for Cape 48s.

The COTTON MARKET here has been very dull today, mainly influenced by the American advices. Good Comras have been done at Rs. 190, Fully Good Fair at Rs. 180, and Good Fair at Rs. 175. Broach is also considerably weaker, and there have been sales at Rs. 223 for good March delivery, and Rs. 222 for April. Good Bhownuggur has also been placed for April delivery at Rs. 192.

RUPEE PAPER is quiet at old quotations. 4 per cent. we quote 100¾ for cash, but there is very little doing, and the chief demand is for forward delivery at ¼ to ⅜ above this rate. 4½ per cents. are quite neglected, but the nominal rate is about 108¼. Small clean pieces of 4 per cents. of course command better rates, and some have changed hands as high as 101¾.

The SHARE MARKET generally is quite unchanged in tone. There have been, of course, a few variations in price, but they are unimportant. Bank of Bombay have risen to Rs. 750. Morarjee Spinning have again been done at Rs. 1,250, but other variations are small.

Exchange closes very firm at the full rates quoted yesterday for February delivery, and forward we are partially 1-32 higher. 3 months' credits cannot now be quoted under, say, March 1-8 21-32, April 1-8⅜, May 1-8 19-32.

FREIGHTS.—The rate for steam to Liverpool via Canal remains very steady at 37s. 6d. For London the demand is not great, and we quote 36s. 3d. to 37s. 6d. For Havre a steamer is releting at 38s. 9d. For Antwerp the rate is steady at 40s. for any time up to the end of April. Among the engagements we have heard of, the steamer Lancaster has been fixed for Liverpool April loading, at 38s. 9d; also an iron ship has been chartered to Liverpool, March and April loading, at 47s. 6d.; with concessions.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	,000	50	12½	5p.ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	810
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	690
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2 do.	103

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	13
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	795
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	212½

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	£18-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	150-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-15-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,010
Do. New £1 shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,250	50	825
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	470
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,020
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	600
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	25 p. s.	475
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	410
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	56
CalabraPress Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,025
Dacoba Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	30	210
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,030xd.
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p. s.	2,700
French Press Co.	300	500	all	15 p. s.	525
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	450
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	317½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	195
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	225	1,800
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,050
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co.	450	100	all	60	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Carroll S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	320
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	145
New issue	..	100	40	..	67
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	30 p. s	590
AlliancoCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	880
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	850
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	765
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	60	925
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	545
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	690
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	610 xd.
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,080
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,175
Jafier Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,010
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	935
Manao Manockjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p. s.	2,100
Mahalukshmi	600	1,000	500	Rs. 40	950
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,415
Mazagon Spinning Co.	6,000	250	250	15 p. s.	247½
Morarjee Gocoldas	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,250
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	100	935
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,010
Oriental	4,000	62½	62½	Rs. 55	77½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,500	500	500	35	350
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,450
Shalapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,140
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	980
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	700
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	920
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	999

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	440
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	{ 150 / 135
Bonbay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,200
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	100
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	375
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	17
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company.	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,070
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000	A 10	6	..	2½
Do.	1,000	B 100	100	..	100
Treacher & Company	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	950
Thacker & Company	1,000	100	100	..	1. 175xd.
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	10nl.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000		25	..	10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Strantan, 1,132 tons, Captain G. Mackenzie, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sirdhana, 2,040 tons, Captain G. N. Brown, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, 1,348 tons, Captain W. J. Rule, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chupra, 1,497 tons, Captain H. M. Tauzel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (30th Jan.) with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Bretton Hall, 1,917 tons, Captain A. Hoddle, arrived yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr. Orr as a passenger.

THE steamer Ramleh, 1,511 tons, Captain J. C. Mains, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles (17th Jan.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

THE steamer Lord Derby, 1,132 tons, Captain G. Foster, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Maclarn Leys, and G. Milne.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain T. Johnston, sailed yesterday for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mecca, 936 tons, Captain W. Sleeman, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. F. Mantimer, and 40 deck.

THE steamer Rhone, 868 tons, Captain J. Wescott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, (2nd Jan.) with a cargo of 1,100 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Framjee Sanda and Co.

...Monro, 1,436 tons, ...ed in harbour yesterday ...Liverpool (6th ...with a general cargo and ...following passengers :—Mr. E. Contarini, Mr. A. Frangopulia, and Mr. F. Smyth.

THE P. & O. C.'s steamer Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain G. B. Chapman, will sail to-day for China, &c., with 1,135 chests opium, and general, cargo, and the following passengers :—Major G. A. Fergusson, Mr. Dean, Mr. Wills, and Mr. T. Nellyer.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Venetia, 1,728 tons, Captain A. B. Daniell, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with China mail, general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Shanghai.—Mr. C. White. From Hongkong.—Mr. H. S. Browne. From Hiogo.—Mr. and Mrs. Grieger and infant. From Singapore.—Mr. Watson, and Mr. Dowlutram. From Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. J. Johannes, Mr. and Mrs. Euckerson, three daughters and infant, and Mr. and Mrs. Crowley. From Galle.—Mr. G. Stacey, and Mr. Cursetjee Jusawalla and five distressed seamen, for London.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Rhone(s)	Westcott	Cardiff, Jan. 2.
	Ramleh (s)	Main	Marseilles, Jan. 17.
	Chupra (s)	Tonzell	Calcutta, Jan. 30.
	Clan Monro (s)	Cobbett	Liverpool, Jan. 6.
	Venetia (s)	Daniell	Shanghai, Jan. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Pachamba(s)	Johnston	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	Sirdhana (s)	Brown	Calcutta.
	Stranton(s)	Mackenzie	Rangoon.
	Bretton Hall(s)	Hodder	Liverpool.
	Clan Alpine(s)	Rule	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Lord Derby, Foster, to Genoa.
Steamer Deccan, Chapman, to China, &c.
Steamer Mecca, Sleeman, to Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Uppingham, to Liverpool.
Steamer Chirva, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Ramleh, to London via Malta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
6 Crane (s) ..... Robertson ..Shields, Dec. 12.
Edwin (s) ..... Stacey ..... Cagliari, Jan. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 5.—Steamers Castore, Surrey and Scindia, and a ship (numbers undistinguishable).

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
7 Nepaul (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia (s)—50 runlets tar, Moosajee Mahamedkhau; 20 drums paints, S. Tyebjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Uppingham (s)—200 kegs red lead, Huttonjee Jewraj; 450 kegs red lead, Hemraj, Khimjee; 69 cases papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 6 cases papers, Abdoolally Abdoolrahim and Co.
Bretton Hall (s)—1 hogshead brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Poona (s)—25 cases portwine, Pallonjee Pestonjee.
Coriolanus (s)—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Deccan (s)—109 boxes brandy, Hassum Ahmed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Magnificent—151½ cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jaithance; 300 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 300 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.
Chandos—120 cwts coir yarn, James Scott and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Clan Alpine (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Vussonjee Naranjee and Co.
Parthia—500 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Lascoria (s)—127 bales twistwaste, Govindram Dwarkadas; 51 bales cotton, Hecrjee Poonjee; 580 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Ludha Khetsee; 100 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Alvale (s)—125 cwts myrabolams, Jaitha Purshotum; 800 cwts wheat, Comeree Koorpar; 400 cwts wheat, Lackmedass Narandass; 400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jaiwut; 176 bales cotton, Kewaldass Tricomdass; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 107 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 50 bales cotton, John Marshall; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, William Bell and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jawut; 260 cwts myrabolams, Pragjee Nuthoo.
Silverdale (s)—300 cwts wheat, Heerjee Maneck; 1,800 cwts wheat, Annujee Heerjee; 120 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 70 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Dhanjee Bhimjee; 100 bales cotton, Wookerda Khetsee; 68 bales cotton, Runchordass Lalljee; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 122 bales cotton, Nanchund Jewad; 202 bales cotton, Vussonjchund Jaitadass; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 44 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 136 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.
Adrindeck (s)—125 cwts coir yarn, Currumsee Khetsee and Co; 1,200 cwts wheat, Heerjee Govindjee; 460 cwts wet dat., M. Patunchund and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jewraj and co.

FOR LONDON.

Siam (s)—66 bales cotton, Damoder Khuttow.
Simoom (s)—810½ cwts wheat, Heerjee Sewjee; 50 bales cotton, P. Sanquet and Co; 9 bales hides, Baboolbhoy Bhogabhoy; 10 bales hides and skins, Pestonjee Eduljee; 8 bales cotton, P. Chrystal and Co.
Orchis (s)—123 cwts castor oil, Halli Brothers; 20 bales skins, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Blagdon (s)—600 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR HULL.

Khalif (s)—1,807 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Italia (s)—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 1,960½ cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sapphire (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Italia (s)—200 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat and 1,460 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—112 cwts raisins, Jetta Khimjee; 150 cwts sandlewood, Nowrojee Framjee; 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 156 bales cotton, Motteechund Suntookchund; 50 bales cotton, Jewraj Mooldchund; 23½ cwts hecrabole, Cullianbhoy Gangjee; 12 cwts cainbay stones and 7 cwts wet dats, Hassonally Essoffjee; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 3,350 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 31½ cwts sharkfins, Ebram Hassum.
Deccan (s)—1 boxes dollars, Cursetjee Sorabjee; 8 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 284 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 7 chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram; 14 chests opium, Namraj Rambhogut; 67 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, Hajee Essac Kilias; 1 chest opium, Goolaboy Mungalchund; 31 chests opium, Khaitseedass Jokhiram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan (s)—18 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 25 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 11 chests opium, S. A. Nathan and Co; 83 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 147 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 30 chests opium, Tarachund Ghunsandass; 12 chests opium, E. Sassoon; 2 chests opium, Sheewnath Ramnath; 26 chests opium Budridass Srikison; 14 chests opium, Jotichund Huttanlall; 22 chests opium, Hazarimull Nursingdass; 10 chests opium, Vechund Jaitadass; 13 chests opium, Guneshall Shobhagmull; 12 chests opium, Goolraj Jugnath; 12 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 6 chests opium, Nopechund Nowrongroy; 16 chests opium, Khaldass Hurmookroy; 2 chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopal; 4 chests opium, Goolaboy Mungalchund.
Zambesi (s)—36 cwts raisins, Datardina Mowjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1882.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 6 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·919
Temperature of the Air	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·2
Dew Point	70·5
Relative humidity of Air	747
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.)	85·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a. m)	71·5
General Direction of Wind	NNE, E, WNW, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	145.

*From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

339-81—Macfarlane and G.—Ahmed Somejee vs Chunda Ramjee and others—Nanu and H. and R. M. Sayani —Part heard.
57-81—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy—Jefferson, B. and D.
535-80—R. M. Sayani—Cursonjee Hunsraj and others vs Gungachurun Shewpursad and other—Tobin & R. Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

Steele, Lieut., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
Barren, Surg., on duty, from Broach.

FEBRUARY 10.

Slaughter, Surg., on leave, from Deolalee.
Blair, Brigr. Genl., Staff, on duty, from Neemuch.
Thorpe, Surg.-Major, from leave, from Delhi.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 10.

Barren, Surg., on duty, to Bhooj.
Slaughter, Surg., on leave, to Australia.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lt. Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, February 11.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant this day (Saturday) the 11th inst. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5-30 p. m. (Madras time). Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members are requested to attend. Members, if punctual, will be supplied with tram tickets at Byculla, Girgaum, Grant-road and Colaba.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will take place on Monday next, the 13th inst., at Head Quarters at 5-45. p. m. (Madras time). All members are invited to attend.

Vol. J. Abramovitz, B. Company, has per mission to be absent from Bombay for two months from this date and to take his rifle with him.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

CHAMIER—February 6th, at Hardoi, the wife of Captain F. E. A. Chamier, of a son.
WELMAN—February 3rd, at Nagpore, the wife of Lieutenant G. A. Welman, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BLOMFIELD—February 8th, at Manantoddy, Ramsay Estate, Annie, wife of C. Blomfield, Madras, aged 23 years.
HUGHES—February 2nd, at Dovala, Wynaad, Francis P. Hughes, C. E., aged 43 years.
PARROTT—November 21st, at Hobart, Mr. Christopher Parrott, late 2nd Class Steward, Peninsular Oriental Steam Co., aged 53.

CALENDER—FEBRUARY, 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... Feb. 11th .... 1h. 25·0m. p.m.
New Moon ..... ,, 18th .... 7h. 40·9m. a.m.
First Quarter ..... ,, 25th .... 2h. 22·0m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 11	.....	6 32	5 57	3 21m	9 56m
				4 52 a	10 6 a
Sun. 12	Sexagesima Sunday.	6 32	5 57	4 15m	11 8m
				6 22 a	—
Mon 13	.....	6 31	5 58	5 38m	0 0m
				7 52 a	0 34 a
Tu. 14	English Mail expected	6 31	5 58	7 16m	1 43m
				9 3 a	1 47 a
Wed 15	.....	6 30	5 59	8 41m	2 55m
				9 49 a	2 51 a
Thr. 16	.....	6 29	5 59	9 44m	3 46m
				10 33 a	3 47 a
Fri. 17	.....	6 29	5 59	10 35m	4 33m
				11 14 a	4 36 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1878),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." * " AGENTS WANTED.

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES, ANEROIDS, &c.
Pamphlets free on application.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements with a duly CERTIFICATED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, of Moorfield's Hospital, London, and Licenciate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to attend daily for consultation at their establishment between the hours of 3 p.m. and 4 p.m.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

AT the request of a number of Parsee gentlemen, Col. H. S. OLCOTT, the President-Founder of the Theosophical Society, has CONSENTED TO DELIVER A LECTURE on "THE SPIRIT OF THE ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION" at the Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (Bombay Time). Two hundred seats will be reserved at 8 annas each to meet the expenses for the Hall, advertisements, &c. Tickets may be purchased at Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee, the Bookseller, 20, Medows-street, Fort.

NOTICE.
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

MANY residents in the remoter parts of the Mofussil who are unable to meet the charge for a daily newspaper have asked us to issue a bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* at a price within the reach of every one.

We have accordingly commenced to issue from the 1st instant, a full-sized sheet, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, containing all the literary matter and political and general news and telegrams which have appeared in the three previous issues of our daily paper.

The price has been fixed at Re. 1 per mensem or Rs. 12 per annum, a rate which will bring a political bi-weekly journal of the highest class within the reach of even the most modest incomes.

Advertisements intended for the bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* should be sent into the office before 3 o'clock on the day previous to publication.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Monthly ..... Re. 1 Half Yearly ... Rs. 6
Quarterly ..... Rs. 3 Annually ..... ,, 12
Postage to Mofussil Subscribers annas 4 per month.

Payment strictly in advance.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"M. N. P."—You forgot to enclose your card.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

"If this age has pride, and if its pride requires a whipping, the needful discipline is perhaps not far to seek." It is with no presumptuous desire to bring Mr. Gladstone to the moral whipping-post which he has himself so pompously erected that we cite the opening sentence of one of his famous articles—"The Paths of Honour and of Shame"—published just three years ago. But if a retrospect of events was then a sufficient rod to scourge our vanities, we venture to think the self-same corrective is not far from our shoulders now. We certainly have no desire to enforce an analogy now which we hardly thought applicable in 1876. We cannot forget, however, that the present Prime Minister rose to power by virtue of his unparalleled denunciations of the "corruption, cruelty, and tyranny unequalled" which he held responsible for the atrocities of Bulgaria, and which, on the occasion referred to, he used his pen exceeding vigorously to abuse. We will not believe that "the tear most sacred, shed for other's pain" in 1876 will refuse to start in 1882 for the unhappy victims of another "corruption, cruelty, and tyranny" as "unequalled" as that which moved his eloquence five years ago. A telegram which we publish to-day states that Mr. Gladstone "deplored" the outrages on the Jews in Russia, but the "question being an internal one, the British Government could only intercede should a fitting opportunity present itself." If a retribution waits on excess, surely the Premier begins to reap the whirlwind sown by the Tribune of the Bulgarian horrors. The momentary silence which followed the bloodcurdling disclosure, in the columns of the *Times*, of the shocking outrages committed on the unhappy Hebrew subjects of the Czar was, no doubt, due to the incredulous stupefaction which resulted from such an astounding and sickening recital. At uncertain intervals reports have pierced the barrier of Russian censorship of isolated outrages committed on the Russian Jews, but the public mind, habituated to the comparatively moderate anti-Semitic campaign organised by Herr Stoecker in Germany, did not readily conceive the hideous extent to which the example had been carried by the brutal barbarians of Russia. Who could have realised that in "Holy Russia"—the liberating angel of Bulgaria, the light of civilisation in Central Asia—"during the past eight months a track of country, equal in area to the British Isles and France combined, stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea, has been the scene of horrors that have hitherto only been perpetrated in mediæval days during times of war. Men ruthlessly murdered, tender infants dashed to death, or roasted alive in their own homes, married women the prey of a brutal lust that has often caused their death, and young girls violated in the sight of their relatives by soldiers who should have been the guardians of their honour—these have been the deeds with which the population of Southern Russia has been stained since last April." And when it is added, though questions of property are only a minor consideration, that whole streets have been razed, Jewish quarters systematically fired, and that 100000 wretched Jews are now homeless and destitute, is there a detail wanting to fill this cup of horrors beyond the brim of Batak? For the Turks it must be said in justification, if outrage can be justified, that they struggled to put down a rebellion which, if not extinguished, they instinctively and rightly divined would break up their empire. But what excuse is there for the relentless persecution which three-and-a-half millions of unoffending Jews have suffered at the hands of Russian savages? None—save that they were Hebrews, cleverer, richer, and better than the degraded population among whom they dwelt, and envied by these latter because they had prospered in spite of oppressive and cruel laws. Let the worst be said that can be said of the outrages in Bulgaria, they were after all perpetrated only by bands of Bashi-Bazouks exasperated by their inability—an inability common to soldiery in similar circumstances—to return the attacks of guerilla bands. But in Russia a frightful social war has been levied on a helpless people by an infuriate population stimulated in their wickedness by the agents of the Imperial Government. We do not seek to palliate by comparison such men as Chefket Pasha and Achmet Aga; but if they conceivably acted with the approval of the Porte, surely the desperation of the Sultan's Ministers at such a trying time was less culpable than the callous heartlessness of the Governor of Kieff, who, when begged by a deputation of Jews to protect them from a publicly-planned attack, replied that he would not "trouble his soldiers for the sake of a pack of Jews." Soldiers, as has been remarked, will not long remain disinterested spectators of a riot. If they are not employed to put it down, they will soon inflame it. Russian soldiers are no exception to that rule. Accordingly we read that on one occasion "a section of the mob, formed of rioters and soldiers, broke into the dwelling of an old man named Pelikoff, and on his attempting to save his daughter from a fate worse than death, they threw him down from the roof, while 20 soldiers proceeded to work their will on his unfortunate daughter. When seen by the correspondent who narrates this fact, Pelikoff was in a state of hopeless madness, and his daughter completely ruined in mind and body." Not only did the authorities not prevent the excesses of the mob, but they actually interfered with the outraged Jews when they endeavoured to defend themselves. At Odessa, it is true, the Hebrew population resisted the mob with such vigour that the riot was over in five or six hours, and "only one Jew was killed and thirteen Jewesses violated!"—a list of warlike casualties which speaks volumes for the civilisation of "Holy Russia." But the sequel of the Odessa riot throws a searching light on the attitude of the Russian authorities. When they saw that the mob was not to have the riot all its own way, they interfered and actually arrested among the rest, and subsequently imprisoned, numbers of unhappy Jews, who were defending their own lives and the honour of their women, for the crime of "carrying fire-arms without permission!" At other places the Jews were not even so fortunate, as the following passage will show: "At first some attempt was made by the Jews to protect themselves; but this only served to increase the violence of the mob, which proceeded to attack the dwellings of the Jews and to wreck the synagogues. Amid the horrors that ensued a Jew named Zololwenski lost his life, and no fewer than 30 Jewesses were outraged. At one place two young girls, in dread of violation, threw themselves from the windows." In some instances the rioters were animated at first by a desire for plunder, and at one place, where such was the feeling at the outset, during the two days of the riots 500 houses and 100 shops were destroyed, whole streets being razed to the ground. It may be added that the property destroyed and stolen was reckoned at 2,000,000 roubles. As a general rule the riot began by breaking open the spirit-shops; and in one instance a wretched publican was forced into one of his own barrels and cast into the river, his wife and daughter being afterwards violated, the former dying under the brutal usage. In some cases, however, "lust seemed more a principal motive than plunder." This was notably the fact at Berezowka, in the province of Cherson, for while the Jews of the village were at synagogue a mob attacked the Jewesses and violated many of them, causing the death of three; others who escaped the worse evil were driven into the river, and nine ultimately died from the effects of the exposure. When the Jews came to the rescue, two of them were killed and a young lad stoned to death. No trait of sympathy from any individual or section of the community lightens the gloom of the revolting picture. Even women, forgetful of the instinct born among them

TELEGRAMS.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

Captain C. J. Whitaker has been confirmed as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of Musketry, *vice* Carey, vacated.

Colonel H. C. Wilkinson has been confirmed as Brigadier-General, in succession to Brigadier-General H. Rowland, promoted to Major-General.

Brevet Colonel Charles Renny Blair to be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonels Francis Shrubb Iredell and Arthur Phelps, Bombay Infantry, have been promoted to Brevet Colonels.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

REPORTED MURDER OF THE *TIMES* CORRESPONDENT IN ALBANIA.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

It is reported that the *Times* special correspondent in Albania has been murdered by Arnauts.

FIGHTING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Advices from the Transvaal state that a Boer force has crossed the boundary fixed by the late Convention, and attacked the native chief Montsima, who has succeeded in repulsing them.

Fighting is now going on.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE RUSSO-PERSIAN TREATY.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that the Government had not yet received a copy of the Russo-Persian treaty, but expected to do so shortly. The new Russian frontier, he said, was far short of Sarakhs. Sir Charles stated that diplomatic correspondence on the subject was now proceeding.

EARL GRANVILLE'S PROTEST DENIED.

There is no foundation in the report that Earl Granville had interviewed the Russian Ambassador and protested against Russian action in Central Asia.

THE OUTRAGES ON THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question respecting the treatment of Jews in Russia, said he deplored the outrages to which they were subjected, but the question being an internal one, the Right Hon'ble gentleman said the British Government could only intercede should a fitting opportunity present itself.

THE CLOSURE IN PARLIAMENT.

Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice of a motion that he would oppose the closure.

EGYPT AND THE POWERS.

CAIRO, F[illegible] 9.

The English and French Comptrollers-General have protested against the Ministerial programme limiting their control to the debt only, and have claimed a voice in the entire Budget. The Egyptian Cabinet has declared that the Powers have no right through their Comptrollers to interfere with the interior development of Egypt.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE HOME-RULE MOVEMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Commons have negatived an amendment to the address, moved by Mr. Patrick Smyth (member for Tipperary), for Home-Rule in Ireland.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

CAIRO, FEB. 10.

The Egyptian Government has presented a Note to the Consular Body in Egypt, stating that the voting of the Budget by the Chamber of Notables will not interfere with the rights of England and France, which will be respected.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, FEB. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, outward for bound Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed heavy for new qualities and good demand for old. Surats irregular.

Fair Dholleras	4 7-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½
4½ per cent. Do.	90½
3 per cent. Consols for account ...	99⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes	113¼
Bar Silver	52 1-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of Notes	£8,900,000, Inc. £200,000
Bills discounted	£25,500,000, Dec. £300,000
Bullion	£19,300,000, Inc. £500,000

The Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 33 per cent.

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Departure—Julia David.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, FEBRUARY 9.

(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m.	76·1 Farht.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

„ 6 a.m.	73·6
„ 10 a.m.	80·2
„ 2 p.m.	84·4
„ 4 p.m.	83·8

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE is expected to spend one or two days at Delhi early next month.

CAPTAIN KING-HARMAN is to act as Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, N.-W. P., until Sir George Couper's departure in April, in place of Captain Okeden, who went home on sick leave by the last mail from Bombay.

MAJOR J. KEITH, A. Battery, B. Brigade, R.A. is expected to succeed Major Saward as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Artillery at Simla.

THE Chief Commissioner's office and the Comptroller's records at Shillong are reported to have been destroyed on the 3rd inst.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a further loan of 6¼ lakhs of rupees to the Municipality of Lahore for the completion of the Lahore water-works.

LORD AND LADY LAWRENCE will probably leave India for England about the middle of March.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday afternoon, the Chairman, Dr. Cook, proposed :—"That the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to carry out forthwith that portion of the scheme of surface drainage marked A in para. 26 of his letter No. 662 of 1882, the cost of the same being defrayed from the balance of Rs. 4,01,000, surface drainage loan account, already in hand ; that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the immediate completion of the surface drainage scheme in its entirety as described in the Commissioner's said letter ; that the Corporation be further recommended to apply to Government for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 8,11,250, being the balance required for the completion of surface drainage, to be borrowed from time to time as the Town Council may find necessary." Mr. Rugonath Narayen Khote seconded the resolution, which was carried. Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee abstained from voting. Some correspondence was read with reference to the proposed new Municipal offices. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee seconded, and it was carried—"That the Town Council do not think it desirable to take over the Town Hall under the terms expressed in Government Resolution No. 4165, dated 9th December, 1881, nor are they of opinion, after full inquiry, that the building can be adapted to the requirements of the Municipal offices ; that the Town Council approve of the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner that with reference to Government Resolution No. 581 of 24th November, 1881, Government be asked to permit the Corporation to build new Municipal offices on the site thereby made over, being the triangular piece of land once the site of the old Bazaar Gate."

KAZI SAYAD YAKUB KHAN TARAH of Kashgar, who came to India on a mission in 1873, has, the *Civil and Military Gazette* understands, arrived at Delhi, and intends to proceed to see the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab shortly.

WE are glad to hear that Mrs. Baring's condition is much improved. The *Indian Mirror* writes :—The general feelings of anxiety felt by all classes of Calcutta society in Mrs. Baring's recent illness may safely be regarded as a fair indication of the esteem and popularity in which the present Finance Minister is held. Although the attack of illness has never been considered of a very serious character, still public wishes have been unanimous in looking forward for her speedy recovery, and we earnestly and unfeignedly hope that by this time she has reached the stage of assured convalescence.

THE visit of the Maharaja of Jeypore to Calcutta, the *Pioneer* takes the trouble to explain, is one of no political importance. "His Highness's application to be invested with full powers was dealt with when the Viceroy was on tour in Rajputana, and it is not likely to be again renewed after so short an interval."

A CALCUTTA contemporary has a unique announcement in its "Domestic Occurrences" column, recording how, at Lewisham, Kent, on the 31st December, 1881, the wife of E. T. Scrivener, Ranegunge, gave birth to a daughter ; and how on the same day, in the same town—probably in the same house—the wife of E. B. Parr, "sister of above," presented her husband with a son. The Scriveners and the Parrs are fortunate families to have such ordinarily capricious domestic events so happily arranged.

THE Lahore paper's latest news from Kashmir states that there is little or no improvement in the Maharaja's condition. It is a pity that the Chief did not take skilled medical advice long before now. This, we believe, he wished to do ; but it seems that he allowed himself to be overruled by his friends, who are hopelessly opposed to everything English, from fair rent to physic.

THE Shanghai Volunteers have produced some good marksmen. In a competition at the Wimbledon ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards, on the 14th January, one competitor scored 97 out of the possible 105, another 93, and a third 89.

THEY seem to have established the *clôture* after their own fashion at Merv. In an undated letter which the *Daily News* published on Jan. 20 from its correspondent, the universal ambassador, there is a graphic account of a Turcoman parliament sitting. It was proposed that Mr. O'Donovan be allowed to leave. "'Yes,' called out one of the unpatriotic party, 'you have got your 500 crans (£20) ; of course you are content that he leaves. But what have I got ?' The speaker was immediately hustled into silence."

A SHOCKING occurrence took place at Albury, Australia, recently, at Wilson's circus and menagerie. As the show was being packed up to go across the river, some country visitors crowded round the lions cage, and a man named Macpherson, foolhardy from the effects of liquor, put his arm inside the bars. Prince, one of the quietest of the animals, caught the limb and pulled it through the bars up to the shoulder, and bit it clean off at the elbow. The man, who bled terribly, fell to the ground insensible, while the lion gnawed at the detached limb. Edward, the lion performer, immediately made the animal give up the limb, which he secured. The man was taken to the hospital, and the arm was amputated above the place where it was torn off. Macpherson was completely prostrate from loss of blood and shock to the system, but his condition had improved the next day, and there was hope that he would recover.

IN connection with the article on Panislamism, which we reproduce from the London *Times* today, the following paragraph from our Allahabad contemporary's latest issue is of interest :—Mecca news is reported to have reached Mahomedan gentlemen of position in India to the effect that the agitation in the Hedjaz directed against the Caliphate, and thereby involving the question of Turkish supremacy over the Arab tribes, has had a powerful reflex action upon Egypt. Hence the excitement which Arabi Bey has turned to such good account by making the Egyptian army almost supreme in affairs of State. The Propaganda is actively spreading, and undoubtedly it has already become known in North-Eastern Africa, and is being eagerly welcomed. Indian Mussulmans, so far, are not affected. Even in the event of a convulsion in Egypt involving the armed interference of England and France, it is not believed that public opinion among our Mahomedan population would be greatly exercised.

AN extraordinary story is told by Mr. Geoffrey O'Donoghue in the following letter to the *Times* :—

Sir,—May I appeal through the *Times* for some permanent settlement of a very painful case, known no doubt by repute to many of your readers ? The Rev. J. J. Merest lost all that he had, and also, it would seem, his chance of a livelihood some years since through the villainy of a notorious character. Since that time he has been living from hand to mouth by chance doles or on parish relief. During the summer he has worked as a day labourer (in Hyde) only in one instance and on the estate of the Earl of Essex), while during the winter he has had to put up with the obscenities of the male wards of the workhouses, Paddington, Croydon, Newmarket, Portsmouth, &c., though he has shared the kindlier shelter of the Cancer Hospital for a time. In June, 1881, this gentleman—B. A., of Peterhouse, Cambridge—was sweeping the drive of the Bishop of London's Palace, while within the last few weeks he has been trying to sell matches in the streets to try and satisfy the cravings of hunger, which have previously left him insensible in St. James's-park, on one occasion at least. That the matches have been but little sought is probable from the fact that Mr. Merest has had to subsist meanwhile on raw turnips, where he could pick them up in outlying districts. He is anxious, not so much for charity, as for appropriate work. Since Mansion-house funds are limited in investigation, surely our wealthy Church of England or one of the 247 clerical charities will, at least, thoroughly examine into what seems a cruel wrong."

A RAILWAY accident somewhat similar to that which occurred recently on the East Indian Railway near Shekoabad, is reported from New York. A disarrangement of the air-brake caused the stoppage of the New York Central train on the track in the suburbs of New York City. The brakesman's duty was to run back half a mile and signal the local train, which was known to be following. He went a few yards only, when the following train swept round the curve at full speed, raised the rear car of the first train, and dashed clear through it. Contrary to custom, the next were the Palace cars, composing the rear of the first train. If they had not been next, the entire train would have been wrecked. As it was, eight passengers were killed and many wounded, some fatally.

SAYS the *St. James' Gazette* :—It would seem to be forgotten that Ismail Pasha, who for many years endeared himself to the more corrupt section of officials in Egypt, is not only still alive but exceptionally active, and that from his retreat at Naples he is pulling many of the strings that are now at work on the Nile. This gentleman has not given up the game, we may depend on it ; the chances are, indeed, that as time goes on, he only plays more deeply and desperately. There is reason to believe that he is now doing his best to make himself agreeable at the Porte ; and of course he has no love for the Western Powers. Whether his activities are being watched by the British Government does not appear. It might be well, however, to keep an eye on him—especially as the tactics of the French are not quite above suspicion, perhaps.

"THE Chamber of Notables," says one of the *St. James' Gazette's* correspondents in Egypt, writing on the 10th ultimo, "is sitting with closed doors, and is believed to be discussing regulations for the conduct of business. It is said that after a time the sittings will be public. The members are to receive about £100 a month, and the session will not last more than three months, as the harvest will necessitate the return of the delegates to their homes. I have tried in vain to get at a true definition of a "Notable." All I can hear is that a man becomes a Notable when he has a certain standing in the country and a certain amount of property ; and, lastly, that everyone knows a Notable when he sees one. One of my informants told me that any one whose father or grandfather had been mad—madness being a sign of sanctity in the East—would be a Notable. According to Mr. Galton, the sons of great lawyers are frequently lunatics. Results being in Egypt usually in the inverse ratio to their probable causes, it may very likely turn out that the descendants of lunatics in the land of the Pharaohs will make great lawyers and statesmen. The members for the provinces are elected by the sheiks of the villages, those for the towns by the Notables of the town. Alexandria returns two members, and the constituency consists of fifteen ; so that we are still some way from universal suffrage in Egypt."

THE Russian Budget for 1882 estimates the ordinary receipts at 654,217,870 roubles, the *recettes d'ordre* at 22,165,068, and the extraordinary revenue from the State Railways at 22,744,293. The sums abroad at the disposal of the Minister of Finance and the surplus of the Fifth Issue of five per cent. bank notes amount to 60,377,281 roubles, and the excess over the previous estimates up to the 1st of January, 1881, are reckoned at 2,500,000, showing altogether a total revenue of 762,004,512 roubles. The ordinary expenditure is stated at 658,595,151 roubles ; the "*dépenses d'ordre*" at 22,165,068, the extraordinary expenditure on account of the Railway Funds at 22,744,293 ; the payments to the Imperial Bank for the redemption of the debt and the expenditure on account of the Crown are set down at 50,000,000 roubles, and 8,500,000 are set apart for unforeseen expenses. The total expenditure is made to balance with the revenue at 762,004,512 roubles.

THE recent death of Mr. James Wyllie, the tenant of the farm of Mossgiel, near Mauchline, Aryshire, is noticeable, remarks the *World*, from the fact that he occupied for forty years the land which Burns tilled, being the second tenant after the poet and his brother Gilbert. It was while at Mossgiel that the bard wrote some of his finest productions. The nest of the "wee sleekit, cowrin', tim'rous beastie" was upturned in one of the fields there, and there also the "stern ploughshare drove elate" on the daisy's bloom. During Mr. Wyllie's long occupancy thousands of persons from all parts of the world visited the farm, and they always received a most genial welcome. All the local information about his illustrious predecessor was ever cheerfully and readily given by the old man who has just passed away.

WHILE the boys in the Glasgow Reformatory were being marched to their dormitories on Wednesday night (January 18), they suddenly broke out into what is described as "a tremendous riot." The officials were perfectly helpless for an hour. The rioters smashed every window of the large dining-hall, broke all the crockery in the kitchen, tore down the gas brackets, smashed the forms, and committed great havoc. The riot was not quelled till a large body of police arrived. Six boys escaped. Seven of the ringleaders were arrested.

MAHOMEDAN GRIEVANCES.

THE National Mahomedan Association has submitted a long memorial to the Viceroy, complaining that the Government's policy in regard to education, the language to be used in the law courts of the country, &c., has had results very unfortunate for the Mussulman community, and praying for certain concessions which they consider will arrest their "decadence and ruin," and be "effectual for the amelioration and the improvement of their present condition." The memorialists urge that "the depressed and desperate condition of the Mahomedans at the present moment deserves every commiseration. While every (other) community has thriven and flourished under British rule, the Mahomedans alone have declined and decayed. Every day their position is becoming worse, and the call for urgent measures on their behalf more pressing." The explanation of the backward state of the Mussulman community, as compared with the Hindoos, the memorialists trace to the orders of Government—first, in 1873, in substituting English, or the provincial dialects, as the official language, in place of Persian, and, secondly, in 1864, in abolishing the use of Urdu as the second language for Munsiffs' and Pleaders' examinations, and declaring that English alone should be the language in which the examination for higher grade pleaderships and munsiffships should be held. The memorialists are of opinion that "the introduction of the English language as the official language of India—the language, at least, which opened the door to preferment and honour—carried with it the obligation, on the part of Government, that measures should be adopted and means afforded to facilitate the study of English by the Mahomedans," and that "under the treaty of 1765 they were entitled to some special consideration." It is to the neglect of this "obligation" by Government that they attribute the state of things which was accurately described in Dr. Hunter's "Indian Mussulmans," —"there is now scarcely a Government office in which a Mahomedan can hope for any post above the rank of porter, messenger, filler of ink-pots and mender of pens ;" and they endeavour to controvert the theory, which we think is generally held, that the present impoverished condition of the Indian Mussulmans and their general decadence are due to their own apathy and neglect to avail themselves of the educational advantages offered to them by Government, the Hindoos having more readily accommodated themselves to the new order of things and ousted Mussulmans from posts for which they had become incompetent. The memorialists do not ask Government to return to Persian as the official language throughout India ; but, urging that "their backwardness is due to their general poverty," they "humbly suggest that some comprehensive scheme similar to the one recently devised for the Eurasian community should be framed for the education of the Mahomedans."

The memorial gives the following statement, showing the proportion of Mahomedans to Hindus in Government employment in Bengal :—

In 1871, the proportion of Mohommedans to Hindus in the Gazetted appointments was less than one-seventh ; in 1880, the proportion fell below one-tenth ! But it is in other and less conspicuous departments, where the distribution of State patronage is less closely watched, that the fate of the Mussulmans may be more accurately observed. In the Foreign Office staff, consisting, as far as your Memorialists have been able to ascertain, of 54 officers, only two are Mohommedans. In the Home Department staff, composed of 63 officers, only one employé is a Mahommedan. In the Department of Finance and Revenue, formed of 75 officers, not one is a Mahommedan. In the Controller General's office with a staff of 63 officers, not one is a Mahommedan. In the office of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, (General and Revenue Department) with a staff of 90 officers of a superior grade, there is not a single Mussulman employed. The Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments, composed of 82 officers, contain not a single Mahommedan. In the office of the Accountant-General of Bengal, out of 161 officers, there is not one Mahommedan employé. In the Board of Revenue, out of 113 assistants, only one belongs to the Mahommedan faith. In the office of the Inspector-General of Registration in Bengal, one Mahommedan only is employed. In the Survey Department, with a staff of 130 principal officers and assistants, the Mahommedan race is conspicuous by its absence from the muster-roll. In the Preventive Department, in the Calcutta Collectorate, in the office of the Director General of Post Offices in India, there is, according to your Memorialists' information, not a single Mahommedan employed. It is the same again in the Public Works Department. In the Postal Department, out of 2,035 officers, only 110 are Mahommedans. In the Department of Public Instruction, out of 573 officers, only 38 are Mahommedans. In the High Court, out of 353 officers only 22 are Mahomedans. In the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, out of 27 ministerial officers, only one is a Mahommedan. In considering the value of this calculation in Bengal, your Memorialists would draw your Lordship's attention to the fact that one-third of the population, in the Lower Provinces, is Mahommedan. In the Eastern Districts, *viz.*, Fureedpur, Pubna, Mymensingh, Rajshaye, Chittagong, Midnapore, Rungpore, &c., Mussulmans outnumber the Hindus in some places forming at least two-thirds of the whole population.

Another complaint put forward in this memorial is that "the frequent miscarriage of justice occasioned by the insufficient acquaintance generally possessed by English and Hindoo judges with the principles of Mahomedan law, has given rise to a certain feeling of dissatisfaction and distrust among all classes of the Mussulman population in India ;" and the memorialists "suggest the appointment in the mofussil of a number of Mahomedan judges, qualified to propound the Mahomedan law," and further that "in the High Courts of Calcutta, the North-Western Provinces, Madras, and Bombay, as well as in the Chief Court of Lahore, a Mahomedan judge should be appointed to assist the European and Hindoo judges in administering properly the Mussulman law." It is roundly stated that as regards the appointment of Mahomedan judges in the High Courts of India, it is a matter respecting which the Mussulmans may fairly consider themselves aggrieved, for while several Hindoo judges have been appointed in Madras, in Bombay, and in Calcutta, no Mussulman has been fortunate enough to obtain a seat on the bench of the superior tribunals."

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

YESTERDAY morning, His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by Mr. Hannyngton, paid a private visit to Sir James Fergusson at Government House, Parell. In the forenoon His Highness, escorted by half-a-dozen sowars of the 2nd Lancers, drove in a Government House carriage-and-pair to the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, now located in the elegant new building on the Esplanade, facing the Queen's statue. In the afternoon the Maharaja visited the mills of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, situated at Tardeo, in the inspection of which he spent more than an hour. He also visited the Mint and H. M.'s Dockyard, whence he proceeded on board the trooniship Dryad. From the Dryad, he went on board the turret-ship Abyssinia, where he was shewn how the turrets were worked. Later in the afternoon, His Highness paid a visit to Treacher and Co.'s Fort establishment and viewed the electric light there. In the evening he attended an entertainment at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, specially given for him by Sir T. Madhavrao, where the celebrated Tanjore dancers had attracted a large number of the *élite* of Bombay society, European and native.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

Accompanied by Mr. Hannyngton, the Resident, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, and some members of his suite, the Maharaja arrived at the institution shortly after 11 o'clock, when the party were received by Miss De Souza, the mistress in charge of the school, the girls singing "God bless the Prince of Wales." When the Maharaja and party had been seated, some of the younger girls recited two poetical pieces entitled "The Dog at his Master's Grave" and "Cassabianca." The two Misses Khambatta played a duett on the piano. His Highness examined with much interest the needlework, crayon drawing, map drawings, the essays written by some of the girls in English, &c. He expressed himself much pleased with what he had seen and heard, and complimented Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee and the school-mistress on the progress the school had made in the education of the native female mind, and on the creditable manner in which some of the girls sang and played on the piano. The Maharaja was then shown over the school premises. As he left, he again expressed himself exceedingly pleased by his visit, wishing every success to the institution ; and the girls sang the National Anthem as the party drove away.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Soon after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the directors and the agents of the mills, and a few other gentlemen, assembled at the entrance to receive His Highness the Maharaja, who had expressed a wish to see these mills, one of the most extensive and well-managed establishments in Bombay. There were present Mr. Tapidas Varjdas, chairman of the board of directors ; Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Jehangir Hormusjee, Toolseydas Varjdas, and Sewram Purshotum, directors ; Mr. Damodhurdas Tapidas, of the firm of Messrs. Tapidas Varjdas and Co., the secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the mills ; Dr. Hormusjee Bejonjee, G. G. M. C., the medical attendant of the mills ; Messrs. R. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy ; Pestonjee N. Wadia, &c.. The mills are situated at Tardeo at a short distance from the bungalow of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., where the Maharaja resides. Soon after the hour above-named, His Highness, accompanied by his young son and Rao Bahadoor Shunker Pandurung Pundit, Oriental Translator to Government, arrived in a carriage and pair, escorted by sowars of the 2nd Lancers ; and being welcomed by the directors, was conducted to an upper room which had been specially prepared for the occasion. A small *dais* had been put up at one end of the room, where His Highness sat in a chair, while others occupied couches and chairs arranged on two sides of a central passage. On a teapoy were placed samples of silk and cotton fabrics of neat and elegant designs, the production of the mills, and these were intended for presentation to His Highness.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, addressing the Maharaja, said—

Please your Highness,—It gives me very great pleasure, on my own behalf and on that of my brother-directors, to bid you welcome here to-day. It is only natural that an enlightened Prince like your Highness should desire to travel abroad and to visit the principal cities ruled by the benign British Government, with which you are so closely connected ; and it is also natural that, on the occasion of your visits to these cities, you should desire to inspect those institutions in it which have contributed to its prosperity. The mill industry of Bombay is one of those important institutions, and it has materially contributed to bring this city to its present proud position of being the first city in India. In every country it will be found that the prosperity and happiness of that country, depend upon the prosperity, happiness, and intellectual welfare of those who labour. It has been truly said that upon labour depends the production of wealth, and every addition to its productiveness helps to increase that wealth, to diminish the cost of commodities, and to make them more easy of attainment. The first object of a civilized people should be to encourage industry and to obtain for it a fair and just return. Whatever gives the best direction to industry, and most facilitates its operation, favours the increase of wealth. But that requires capital, which possesses the power of putting labour in motion, of combining the work of many hands, of giving means and power of invention, of creating mechanical aids to labour, and ultimately distributing wealth, when it has been produced, to the greatest possible extent. It also incites improvements in machinery, for without capital the inventor cannot produce the improvements he has made. These improvements increase the employment of more skilled and therefore better paid labour, and if such improvements reduce the cost of an article which is in large demand, they ultimately tend to the increase of labourers, though at first they may appear to have the contrary effect. Without labour capital would be comparatively useless, and so upon the one depends the other. During the unprecedented flow of wealth in this city when the war broke out in America, full advantage was taken of all these considerations, and ever since that time a great impetus has been given to our mill industry, which has continued to increase. We first commenced with spinning mills. The success which attended these induced the establishment of weaving factories. We confined our operations to cotton until the year 1875, when the first silk mill was established in connection with this company. We had many difficulties to contend with in the beginning, some of which are still to be surmounted, but we persevered steadily ; and we have now about 6,000 silk spindles and more than a hundred silk looms, in addition to 26,000 cotton spindles. The silk looms are all adapted for fancy work, and there are besides several ribbon looms. As our factories began to prosper, additions were made, and our operations extended, until we now have a hosiery department and departments for bleaching, dyeing, &c. Our yarn, I am happy to say, has for a long time enjoyed a high reputation, and your Highness will be interested to know that much of it finds its way to your Highness's territories, where it is well known. I will give us, the Chairman and directors of this company much pleasure to show your Highness over the different departments of this manufactory ; but before doing so we beg to crave your acceptance of this small collection of some of the articles which it will be our pleasing duty to show you presently how we manufacture. You will oblige the directors by taking them as a souvenir of your visit to these mills. Once more we bid your Highness heartily welcome here. (Applause).

The Maharaja, who spoke in English fluently and with correct accentuation, said he was exceedingly thankful to the directors for the opportunity they had given him of inspecting the mills at work, and for the kindly feelings they had expressed for him. If a Smiles were to write a book on Indian "Self-help," he would, the Maharaja thought, cite as examples some of the educated native gentlemen of Bombay. He was sure his visit to this great city would result in considerable advantage to Travancore ; and it would be his best care to foster some of the Bombay industries in his own territories, for, as had been remarked, it was industries like this which promoted the prosperity of a country. He would not detain them with a long speech ; and would say that he was exceedingly obliged to them.

The different departments of the mill were then visited. His Highness expressed much satisfaction to see that silk goods of superior finish were manufactured at the mills. He was interested in watching the intelligent manner in which some of the children in the mills did their work. At the close of the inspection, garlands, bouquets, *attar*, and *pan-suparee* were handed to His Highness by Mr. Tapidas Varjdass, the Chairman of the board. Before leaving the place, the Maharaja expressed a desire to present Rs. 250 for the purpose of giving the mill hands a treat of sweetmeats. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, on behalf of the directors, thanked His Highness for his visit, remarking that the mill hands were not likely to forget it for many a day.

VISIT TO H. M.'S TROOP-SHIP DRYAD.

HIS HIGHNESS, who was expected to arrive at 4 p.m. punctually, was half an hour late. The captain, officers, and crew had everything as far as possible in readiness, as they were to have left Bombay yesterday for the Persian Gulf, when a Government order was received to the effect that H. H. was anxious to visit the ship, and consequently it was delayed. His Highness left the Government Dockyard with his suite and the following gentlemen who were deputed to accompany him, viz., Rao Bahadur Shunker Pandurang Pundit, Khan Bahadar Jamshedjee D. Wadia, Khan Bahadur Surgeon Sheikh Cassim. His Highness was received by Capt. John Hext as he ascended the ladder, the guard presenting arms and the crew manning the yards facing the steam launch. The captain, after having taken His Highness round the ship and explained all the component parts, asked His Highness whether he would like to see the crew and marines go through a few manœuvres. H. H. accepted the offer, and Lieut. A. J. Pocklington, with the aid of the captain, gave the following commands :—I. Repel boarders, starboard. II. Independent firing. III. Prepare to repel boarders on both sides. IV. Board enemy on the starboard. V. A party landed with every necessary. Before the last order of Capt. Hext asked His Highness to visit his cabin, where *pan-supari* was offered and rose-water sprinkled by Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee, marine contractor. His Highness was then shewn the mechanism and use of the Gatling gun, at which he expressed great satisfaction and astonishment. He was highly amused when the order "remove wounded" was given by the captain. The wounded were removed to the hospital, and their wounds attended to in the presence of His Highness, who remarked, "Doesn't he feel folly." His Highness on leaving asked the captain and crew to a nautch at Breach Candy, and presented the crew with Rs. 100. The captain, officers, and men deserve credit for the excellent sham fight, and Lieut. A. J. Pocklington for the cleanliness of the ship and activity of the men.

HIS HIGHNESS'S DEPARTURE.

The Maharaja will leave for Nassick from the Boree-bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway at 11 o'clock to-day. A guard of honour, consisting of a complete company of the 7th Regiment N.I., with band and colour, under the command of a European officer, will parade at the station. A salute of nineteen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the Maharaja's departure.

PROTECTIVE WORKS IN THE POONA AND SATTARA DISTRICT.

IN June last it was intimated that the Government of India had sanctioned the Nira canal, in the Poona collectorate, as a protective public work, under the arrangements described in the Financial Statement issued in March, 1881. Sanction has since been received to another large irrigation work situated in the Sattara collectorate, and known as the Mhaswad tank. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 19¼ lakhs, inclusive of all charges, and consists of a large storage reservoir at Rajewadi on the Man river, and canals led therefrom to distribute the water to lands in the Sangola and Pandharpur talukas of the Sholapur collectorate. The storage reservoir is to be formed by an earthen dam, 9,000 feet in length and 80 feet in maximum height, and which will contain 3,072 millions of cubic feet, the surface area being 4,014 acres, or nearly 6¼ square miles. The area of the water-shed of the Man river at the site of the dam is 508 square miles. For the escape of floods from this large area, after the filling of the reservoir, a waste weir 3,000 feet in length is provided, and a margin of 13 feet vertically between its crest and the top of the dam is allowed. The main canal is designed to be 30 miles in length, and 188 miles of main distributaries or branches are provided for. The water will, by this means, be brought within easy reach of a tract measuring 252,402 acres, or 395 square miles, lying between the Man and Bhima rivers in the vicinity of Pandharpur, a part of the Eastern Deccan where the rainfall is most precarious. The scheme will, it is estimated, afford a supply sufficient for the irrigation of 26,000 acres annually, and will in addition afford facilities for the development of water-power for working machinery. The primary purpose of the scheme is the protection of the tract of country under command from the effects of drought and famine. It is, however, estimated that ultimately, when the irrigation becomes fully developed, a net direct revenue will be realized sufficient to cover the interest on the outlay. The scheme has been under investigation since 1867, and was originally surveyed by Mr. F. D. Campbell, C. E. The plans and estimates were finally drawn up by Lieut.-Colonel C. B. F. Penny, R. E., under the orders of Colonel (now Lieut.-General) J. G. Fife, R. E. The earthworks of the dam were undertaken during the famine of 1876-77, when they were useful in affording employment for large numbers of people. The highest number employed was 15,651, and work to the value of Rs. 1½ lakh was done. The works are now in full progress under the immediate orders of Major Smith, R. E., Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Sattara. A large body of convicts has been transferred from the Ashti tank, another new irrigation work recently completed in the Madha taluka of the Sholapur collectorate, to the Mhaswad tank. The employment of prison labour on the Ashti tank works gave most satisfactory results.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE-SHOOTING.

THE BAYLEY SHIELD COMPETITION.

D. COMPANY'S team yesterday morning, in this competition (200,300, and 700 yards), scored 606, according to the marking, but were docked no less than 24 points for shots which were marked as centres and bull's-eyes, but which the Adjutant (Captain Proudfoot), who was superintending the shooting, on examining the targets, pronounced to be ricochets, and struck off the score. Lieutenant Whitehead, commanding the team, has lodged a formal objection against the score being allowed to count, on the ground of grossly wrong and misleading marking. Of course, if ricochet shots striking the target are marked as fair hits, the best marksman may make ricochet after ricochet, under the impression that he is doing capital shooting all the time ; whereas if the first ricochet shot was properly marked, he would raise his sight, so as to hit the target fair the next shot. There were seven shots—six centres and a bull's-eye—struck off the score at 700 yards as ricochets which had been marked as fair hits ; and one hit—an outer—was lost in the same way at the 200 yards range. Lieutenant Whitehead claims on behalf of D. Company's team to have yesterday's score cancelled, and to be allowed to shoot again, precautions being taken next time that the markers understand their work.

THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Those who have read the articles which have appeared lately in the local papers on the University examinations may possibly be interested in the following statistics of the Elphinstone High School in connection with the Matriculation.

There are at present in the school nearly 600 boys on the Gujarati or Parsee side, and about 350 on the Mahratti side. Though this proportion has varied in different years, yet the number on the Parsee side of the school has, as is now the case, always been very largely in excess of that on the Mahratti side, the natural result being that a far larger number of Parsee boys have matriculated than of Mahratti boys.

The following table gives the relative numbers for the seven years previous to 1881 :—

	Gujarati Side.	Mahratti Side.
1874	25	3
1875	23	18
1876	18	13
1877	19	14
1878	23	18
1879	23	19
1880	28	25

From this it appears that, as would naturally be expected, the number of Parsee Matriculates is in excess in every year but one, in which there is a majority of less than one-third on the Mahratti side over the Parsees. At the last examination, however (1881), 26 Mahratti boys passed, against 13 from the Gujarati side ; and of these thirteen, four were Gujarati Hindoos studying on the same side as the Parsees ; so that out of 50 Parsee boys sent up, only nine passed.

This result, after a comparison of the numbers in the table given, will probably strike anyone who reads this with some surprise ; and I feel sure no one acquainted with the constitution of the school will believe that it represents accurately the relative merits of the two sides. That some disturbing cause has brought about an unusual and disproportionate failure among the Parsees is, I think, certain. The school authorities are not, however, conscious of any unusual superiority on the one side or inferiority on the other, or of any internal change which could affect the proportion between the two sides.

A. B.

ANOTHER ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

WE have been asked to publish the following brief address and reply :—

To His Excellency Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K. C. M. G., C. I. E., Governor of Bombay.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Native State of Kurandwad (Southern Mahratta Country), beg most respectfully to announce our feelings of deepest regret and sorrow for the sudden and unexpected double loss your Excellency has sustained by the untimely and most lamentable death of Lady Fergusson, and also of Her Ladyship's niece, Miss Richman, under very distressful circumstances. We also beg most respectfully to tender our sincerest sympathies for the irremediable events of the will of the Almighty God. We earnestly hope your Excellency will be kind enough to accept our humble sympathies.—We beg to remain, your Excellency's most obedient servants.

(Here follow about 70 signatures of the principal officials of the State.)

Kurandwad, Jan. 29.

(Reply to the above.)

Government House, Gunesh Khind, 1st Feb.

DEAR SIRS,—I am desired by His Excellency Sir James Fergusson to return his grateful thanks for the expression of sympathy in his recent affliction contained in your letter of condolence of the 29th ultimo.—I remain, yours very truly,

E. H. R. HART, Private Secretary.

JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE KOLAFOREWALLA, Esq., and other inhabitants of Kurandwad.

OPIUM REVENUE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

THE following table shows the amount of opium revenue to date, compared with the estimates for the year 1881-82 :—

| L

…DE PARIS.

…OFFICE—PARIS.

…and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
…SERVE FUND £800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
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Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

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PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Together with the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS	Rs. 78
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Special rates for regular customers.

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NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturday.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ..
Juice Camuset's Champagne	„ 40 0	„ ..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	„ 60 0

STILL HOCKS,
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Johannisberger	„ 22 12	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Rudesheimer	„ 25 12	..
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 35 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * 1-star Brandy	„ 22 0	..
Do. do. ** 2-star Brandy	„ 30 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy	„ 23 0	..
Do. Brandy *** 3-star	„ 32 0	..

CLARETS,
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 22 0
Chateau Divian	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau d'Uzan	„ 20 0	..

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	Rs. 5 0	
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	„ 5 0	
EXPORT STOUT (per quarts)	„ 5 8	
Do. do. (per doz. pts.)	„ 3 0	
FLOWER & SON'S PALE ALE (per quarts.)	„ 5 0	
Do. do. do. (per doz. pts.)	„ 3 0	
SONDERBURG EXPORT BEER (per quarts.)	„ 6 0	
Do. do. do. (per doz. pts.)	„ 3 0	

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	„ 30 0	..
Kuemmel (a delicious liqueur)	„ 32 0	..
No. 1, Do. (do.)	„ 38 0	..
Fine Pale Sherry	„ 18 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (Ewige Lampe) (per doz. pts)	„ 15 0	

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 26th November, 1881.

CARLTON WHISKEY,
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.
Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875,
December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

NOTICES.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand. It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases; death may occur before the provision is effected; or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, Jan. 1882.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES,
ALL-COMERS' CONTEST.
PRIZES AGGREGATING RS. 1,000 IN VALUE.
To be competed for any day between
1st January to 15th February, 1882.

FOR full particulars, See *Bombay Gazette* of 5th December, 1881, and 16th January and 30th January, 1882.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.—
HSUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. Rs 9-0 per keg.

Do.	do.	„ 12-0	do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 12-8 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 13-0 do.
½ lb. tins	in cases of 25 lbs.	„ 10-8 per doz bl.	
Do.	FF	do.	„ 11-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 12-0 do.
¼ lb. tins	do.	„ 9-8	do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 10-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 11-0 do.
Do.	Wil American	do.	„ 13-0 do.
Do.	6 Rifle	do.	„ 24-0 do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	„ 15-0 per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 18, 1881. Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

TIGERS!
TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE. or Afternoon use

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879.
FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN'S.
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other BILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.
Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co. and Messrs. BATHGATE & Co.
KURRACHEE: E. SPEECHLY, Pha maceutical Chemists.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
NUMBER IS NOW 444.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.
Patent Elastic Dress Boots	
Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf	
Balmoral Boots	
Button Boots	

Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	8s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM.

Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle. A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance. *Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.*

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT.
441, Oxford-street, London W.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11, 1869.

V. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complants, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without an of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is prepared on a NEW PRINCIPLE, by which all possible risk and disagreeable after effects are entirely prevented.

Caution.—Avoid Phosphorus in the form of Pills or Lozenges, as they frequently contain SOLID PARTICLES of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, causing serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is Sold in Cases only by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengallee, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Sig…

[redacted]

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

LADIES' SHOES! LADIES' SHOES!!

FRESH STOCK just to hand per s. s. "Peshawur," suitable for Walking, Dress, and House Wear. A large assortment to select from. Bought in the best markets. Defies Comparison. Inspection invited. Prices unequalled.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
MOROCCO SHOES, Oxford lace with a neat bow. Per pair	7 8	COURT SHOES, fancy embroidered toes, fancy colored bows, very tastefully got up. Per pair.	10 8
MOLIERE SHOES, morocco, light walking. Per pair	8 0	MOROCCO SHOES, with embroidered toes to button with strap over instep, lined fancy Kid. Per pair	10 8
Patent Golosh Kid-buttoned Shoes, for walking. Per pair	9 8	GLACE KID HOUSE SHOES, plain fronts, with a very neat small bow. Per pair	8 8
MOROCCO SHOES, with bows and Silver buckles. Per pair	8 0	RACKET or TENNIS SHOES, in blue Canvass, with black morocco straps and caps, fluted rubber soles, very light and durable. Per pair.	9 8
GLACE KID SHOES, low cut, toes embroidered with black beads, and bows, a very cool Shoe. Per pair	10 0		
COURT SHOES, with steel embroidered toes and fancy bows, beautifully finished. Per pair	11 8		

Racket Shoes re-soled with fluted or plain India-rubber. Gent's Boots of all descriptions in stock or made to order, Our well known make of Boots, for taste, durability, and fit are now famed throughout India.

Our great increase of business proves that for soundness of workmanship, excellence of quality and a practical knowledge of our trade we stand unrivalled.

DUNNETT & CO.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS AND SADDLERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL & Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CO.,
"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

WE have the LARGEST and CHOICEST STOCK of MATERIALS for DRESSES of all sorts.

We always keep ready-made Dresses for Ladies proceeding up-country or for the home voyage.

Great attention is given to all orders both in point of style and execution.

Patterns, Estimates, Fashion-Plates sent on application.

FOR THE APPROACHING FESTIVE SEASON.
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c., &c.,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that their extensive stock of Jewellery has been further augmented by a large and varied assortment of the latest novelties produced in Europe, all guaranteed to be 18-carat gold, which have been carefully selected by our Principal during his recent journey through that continent.

LADIES' WATCHCHAINS AND GUARDS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.	GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 190.
LADIES' NECKLETS, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 240.	GENTLEMEN'S PENCIL CASES, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.
LADIES NECKLETS WITH LOCKET in case, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 600.	GENTLEMEN'S CHARMS and SEALS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 68.
LADIES' LOCKETS AND PENDANTS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 400.	GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.
LADIES' BRACELETS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 700.	GENTLEMEN'S SCARF RINGS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 75.
LADIES' BROOCHES, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 265	GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 55.
LADIES' EARRING AND EARSTUDS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 525.	GENTLEMEN'S KEEPER RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 36.
LADIES' SUITS consisting of BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 160 to Rs. 825.	GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 1,250.
LADIES' DEMI-SUITS consisting of BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 375.	GENTLEMEN'S SUITS consisting of SET of four STUDS with SLEEVE LINKS or SOLITAIRS, from Rs. 38 to Rs. 60.
LADIES' ENGAGEMENT RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 450.	

The above are either in plain gold, chased or set with jewels.

POONA, 1, EAST STREET. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY, 2, RAMPART-ROW.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.
MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

FRESH SHIPMENT TO HAND OF
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.
FULL COMPASS, SOLID MAHOGANY CASE SPECILLY CONSTRUCTED FOR INDIA.

The above Piano sold on the Easy Payment System.

COTTAGE PIANO,

Full Compass, solid Canadian Walnut.....Rs. 375
Tin-lined packing case..... „ 25

Fresh shipments of new Pianos to hand by every Mail Steamer.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

WANTED]
A CERTIFICATED ENGINEER for the Steam Tug "PRINCESS." Apply personally with testimonials to
HENRY MORLAND, Port Officer.
Bombay, 6th February, 1882.

PATRIOTIC FUND.
SUBSCRIPTION LISTS are now CLOSED, no more funds being required.
By order of the Central Committee,
W. J. B. BIRD, Honorary Secretary.
Calcutta, 30th January, 1882.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
A PIANOFORTE, by COLLARD and COLLARD, viz—A solid mahogany semi-grand seven octaves, patent repeater action, in perfect condition. It is iron bound, and was built for this country only four years ago. Price, Rs. 850. Apply Mrs. NICHOLSON The Lines, 34, Kirkee.

NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the subscribers of the BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH will be held at the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1882, at 5 p.m. (local time.) The public are invited.
By order of the Committee,
RIENZI WALTON,
Honorary Secretary, Breach Candy Swimming Bath.

FOR SALE
A SPLENDID new steel STEAM-LAUNCH, just arrived from England, fore and after saloons fitted with polished teak and upholstered in utrecht velvet. Splendid compound D.A engines and boiler of locomotive steel.
Steams—17 miles per hour.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
G. C. S. BRAYSON,
Agent for consignee.
Kurrachee, 12th January, 1882.

STRYCHNIDINE!
ACTS as a "SPECIFIC" for Nervous Debility, General Debility, Anæmia, Hepatic or Splenic Hypertrophy, Chronic Indigestion, Loss of Energy, Neuralgia, Loss of Virile Powers, Nervous Prostration from overwork, Melancholia, Lassitude, Hysteria, Impaired Memory, &c., &c.
CURE GUARANTEED.
Per bottle, Rs. 1: Packing, As. 4: Per doz., Rs. 10.
W. ROODER & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.
COUGHS ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

ELPHINSTONE HALL HOTEL,
MAHABLESHWUR.
THIS HOTEL will be opened at MAHABLESHWUR on 1st MARCH, 1882, by ABRAHAM FRANCIS, Messman to the Mahableshwur Sanatarium and Fever Hall Mess for the past nine years.
The Hotel has been most thoroughly done up, is in a central position, and commands a magnificent view.
Abraham Francis has given entire satisfaction to the different Superintendents of Mahableshwur and Residents in the Sanatarium, and he therefore hopes that Gentlemen previously knowing him and Visitors to the Hill will patronize his Hotel.
For terms, &c., apply to
ABRAHAM FRANCIS,
Mahableshwur, February 1882. Proprietor.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1881, WILL BE PAID to registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at the Offices, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. D. SHROFF,
Bombay, Feb. 3, 1882. Acting Secretary.

1882.
BOMBAY RACES,
FEBRUARY 14, 16, 18 and 21.

THE RATES of admission to Ring and Paddock and Carriage Enclosure will be as follows:—

Subscribers of Rs. 50 to Race Fund	Admission Free.	
Subscribers of Rs. 20 to Race Fund	Ticket for the whole meeting Rs. 10	Ring and Paddock.
Subscribers of Rs. 20 to Race Fund	Daily Ticket Rs. 3	
Subscribers of Rs. 20 to Race Fund	Ticket for the whole meeting Rs. 15	Carriage Enclosure.
Subscribers of Rs. 20 to Race Fund	Daily Ticket Rs. 5	
Non-Subscribers to Race Fund	Ticket for the whole meeting Rs. 20	Ring and Paddock.
Non-Subscribers to Race Fund	Daily Ticket Rs. 6	
Non-Subscribers to Race Fund	Ticket for the whole meeting Rs. 35	Carriage Enclosure.
Non-Subscribers to Race Fund	Daily Ticket Rs. 10	

Subscribers Season Tickets can, on application, be obtained from the undersigned before the 11th instant. Daily Tickets can be procured at the Race Stand on each Race Day.

H. WALTER GOSTLING.
Honry. Secretary, Bombay Race Meeting.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.
(BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE.)
CAPITAL Fcs. 8,500,000.

PATENTEES OF THE JABLOCHKOFF SYSTEM.
AGENTS OF SAUTTER LEMONNIER & CO.'S GRAMME'S ELECTRIC MACHINES AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC LAMPS AND ACCESSORIES.

EVERY SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING SUPPLIED.

Advice and information given upon all the different systems in use.

Estimates supplied for permanent and temporary Lighting.

This Company has supplied Electric Lights in India to—
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
THE GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.
THE MUNICIPALITIES. RAJAHS.
NUMEROUS COTTON AND RICE MILLS.
PRESSES, &c., &c., &c.

STOCKS OF MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF MATERIAL AND CANDLES SINCE JANUARY 1, 1882.

Competent mechanic-electricians sent to erect works and to instruct purchasers.

AGENCIES:

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.	BOMBAY.
ARBUTHNOT & Co.	MADRAS.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.	CALCUTTA.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.	RANGOON.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

FRENCH SWEETS.

Chocolate Cream Dragees, Pralmes, Almonds, Liquor Comfits, Pastiles, Nougats, &c., &c. Per lb.....Rs. 2 0 0

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Assorted, Apricots, Greengages, Angelica, Strawberries, Pears, Cherries, and Oranges, &c., &c. Per lb.....Rs. 2 0 0
Assorted Fruits in boxes, each from.....Re. 1 to Rs. 2 0 0

FRUITS IN SYRUP.

Strawberries, Greengages, Pears, Assorted Fruits, Peaches, Apricots, &c., &c. Per bottle.....Re. 1 6 0

SPANISH FRUITS.

Apricots, Peaches, and Pears in tins, each .....Re. 1 0 0

AMERICAN FRUITS AND PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES
of various sizes,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, B

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Council yesterday there were present—Dr. Cook (Chairman), Sir F. Souter, Col. Hancock, Capt. Morland, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, and Mr. Sayani.

THE SURFACE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

The Chairman said the Council had now to further consider the letter from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the surface drainage of Bombay. The various points in the letter had been clearly and distinctly laid down by the Commissioner; and it now remained for them, so far as he understood the question, to send the scheme up to the Corporation.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he considered the Council should wait until the completion of the first section before they began the second.

The Commissioner said the project would be radically incomplete unless the whole scheme was carried out. He protested against these so-called experiments. Would a man go to Watson's and ask them to make him half a coat, saying he would wear it for six months, and if he was satisfied with it, he would have the other half? Such a thing would be ridiculous, and yet that was the sort of policy Mr. Nowrojee suggested. It was necessary the work should be begun soon, else they would have a large intercepting drain with no place into which it could discharge.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought the Commissioner, metaphor, would have been more applicable if allusion had been made not to the coat alone, but to the whole suit. One might order a coat of a tailor, and say to him. "I will see how this wears, and, if I approve of it, I will order the rest of the suit."

Col. Hancock.—Then you would go without nether garments. (Laughter.)

The Chairman.—Yes, in that case you would only be clothed at the top.

Mr. Khote thought the metaphor used by the Commissioner was most appropriate. A body with only half the limbs it should have was useless. No system would work unless it were complete.

The Chairman said he thought it was plain from the Commissioner's letter that every step had been over and over again discussed, and the conclusions arrived at had been rendered complete as a total in consultation with the Consulting Engineer. Nothing had been done that had not been submitted to his approval, and the scheme was now complete. It could not be carried out at all unless means for the reception of the water collected were also provided, and this necessarily must be taken up as part and parcel of the first section. If Mr. Nowrojee thought it was really a matter of economy, the work should be postponed, he (the Chairman) would go with him; but to postpone the matter would be simply to cause wasteful expenditure. To call the partial performance of a work of this kind an experiment, as Mr. Nowrojee did, when one part of the work was useless without the other, and by postponing the scheme as a whole, the lives of the community would be endangered, and money would be lying idle. Those were the points in the Commissioner's letter, and had seen how closely one argument followed another in logical sequence, must, he thought, come to the conclusion that the whole scheme should be put in order and sent up to the Corporation.

Colonel Hancock entirely concurred with the Chairman that the whole scheme should be carried through.

Proposed by the Chairman, and second by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, that the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to carry out forthwith that portion of the scheme of surface drainage marked A in para 26 of his letter No. 682 of 1881, the cost of the same being defrayed from the balance of Rs. 4,01,000, surface drainage loan account, already in hand; that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the immediate completion of the surface drainage scheme in its entirety as described in the Commissioner's said letter; that the Corporation be further recommended to apply to Government for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 8,11,253, being the balance required for the completion of surface drainage, to be borrowed from time to time as the Town Council may find necessary. Carried (Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee abstaining from voting.)

Mr. Khote.—How about ways and means?

The Commissioner.—It can be done without any additional taxation.

With the exception of Mr. Nowrojee, all the members of the Council voted in favour of the resolution.

The Chairman.—No man will benefit more by this transaction than Mr. Nowrojee.

Mr. Nowrojee.—I will give my vote on the understanding that the work is not required for a long time.

The Chairman—Oh, no, we can't have anything like that.

Mr. Nowrojee—When is this work to be taken in hand.

The Chairman.—Immediately; as soon as the sanction of the Corporation is obtained.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

The Council further considered the notice from Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee of his intention to move the Council to ask the Municipal Commissioner:—1. What steps he has taken to carry out the resolution of the Corporation of the 8th August last, for constructing the proposed Municipal Office in a suitable locality? 2. What offer has been made by Government in regard to their proposal to make over the Town Hall to the Municipality?

With reference to the subject, the following correspondence was read:—

No. 8502 of 1881.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay 24th August, 1881.

The Secretary to Government, General Department.

SIR,—The lease of the building in which the Municipal Offices are at present accommodated will expire in 1885, and the Corporation have resolved not to seek a renewal of it, but to provide in the interval buildings of their own if they can obtain a suitable site; intimating that he now addresses Government in the hope that they may be disposed to meet the wishes of the Corporation, and may grant to the Municipality one of the sites on Government land which are still unallotted; forwarding a tracing marking certain of these sites which would seem to be the most convenient for the purpose. They are as follow:—

(a.) In the corner formed by the Cruickshank and the Esplanade Market-roads opposite to the new G. I. P. Railway terminus and the Gaiety Theatre.

(b.) In the vacant space bounded on either side by the Esplanade-road and Hornby-row, immediately behind the new Cathedral School, now in course of erection.

(c.) In the semi-circular piece of ground behind the Prince of Wales' statue.

(d.) In the open space immediately to the south of the Mechanics' Institute and Secretariat Buildings; observing that the site marked A would be the most convenient to the public, as it is midway between the Fort and the busiest quarter of the native town, and is accessible by tram to every part of the city, having at the same time the advantage of being within easy distance of the Municipal Workshops, the chief Municipal market, and the future head-quarters of the Police and Fire Brigade; mentioning that the ground opposite, on which the new railway station is building, was made over to Government by the Municipality free of charge in 1876; and adding that it is possible that instead of granting a new site Government might hand over to the Municipality on certain conditions the present Town Hall, leaving the Corporation to supplement it with such additional accommodation as would satisfy their requirements, a matter which is entirely for the consideration of Government.

Memorandum from the Collector of Bombay, No. 1321, dated 9th September, 1881, reporting, in answer to a reference, that the plots of ground referred to by the Municipal Commissioner in his above letter are in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, and giving the respective areas of the plots, as also their estimated value.

Memorandum from the Public Works Department of the Secretariat, No. 550B, dated 12th September, 1881, transferring a report (No. 209 of 14th idem) from the Superintending Engineer, N. D., who states that, all things considered, the most convenient position for the proposed Municipal Hall would be that on the site marked A in the tracing, and adds that, for the reasons explained, it would be unadvisable to erect the Hall on any of the other sites.

Memorandum from the Separate Department of the Secretariat, No. 191, dated 11th October, 1881, transferring the above papers with a memorandum by the Custodian, Town Hall, showing the different Government offices located in that building.

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that His Excellency the Governor in Council is prepared to make over to the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay the Town Hall, and the site on which it stands on the following conditions:—1st, that the Corporation shall pay to Government the sum of Rs. 4,83,469 expended by the Government on the construction of the Town Hall; 2nd, that the Town Hall shall be at the disposal of Government for public meetings and other public purposes; 3rd, that the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society shall remain in undisturbed possession of the portion of the building now occupied by it; 4th, that the public officers belonging to the Military, Medical and Stationery Departments at present located in the Town Hall shall be allowed to continue there until Government are enabled to provide them accommodation elsewhere. 2. Mr. Ollivant should be requested to inform Government at his early convenience whether the Municipal Corporation is willing to undertake the charge of the Town Hall in the event of the Corporation being desirous to take the Town Hall subject to the conditions specified, Mr. Ollivant should report whether the Municipality would undertake to maintain the organ now in the building, presented by Sir Albert Sassoon, as if the Corporation should decline to do so, it would be necessary to remove the organ elsewhere.

3. The Municipal Commissioner should further be informed that if the Municipality is not disposed to accept the offer as now made of the Town Hall, His Excellency the Governor in Council will, if it so wishes, recommend to the Government of India to make over to the Municipality on certain conditions for the erection of Municipal Offices, of the site marked A. in the list furnished by Mr. Ollivant, which would appear to be the most suitable of the sites proposed, a proposition in order of 1882, the estimated value of site A., which comprises an area of 25,786 square yards it is improbable that the Government of India would grant it for a lower sum than 2½, or even 3 lakhs.

JOHN NUGENT, Actg. Secy. to Govt.

The Municipal Commissioner said that with his letter he sent to Government plans showing the different sites. The Government, in reply, practically said that they would be happy to meet the wishes of the Municipality by handing over the Town Hall, but they were bound by pledges with regard to it; therefore they could not hand it over in its entirety to the Municipality, free of cost. They did not, however, wish to press on the Municipality, and were prepared to make over a site (marked A in the plan) opposite the new Boree-bunder station, between Cruickshank-road and the Market-road—where a census was erected some time ago.

Sir F. Souter.—A very fine site!

The Commissioner said that by a mistake of his in sending in the plan he merely indicated the sites by general lines, which were not meant to mark the area required. The Government of Bombay, with these lines before them, said they would ask the Government of India to make "the site" over to the Municipality for a sum of two-and-a-half or three lakhs of rupees, but they did this simply because the area was mistaken. What the Government really said was this—"We will make it over to you at a rate of Rs. 10 per square yard, or half our usual rate." That, he thought, was not at all an illiberal offer. The Municipality would want 6,000 square yards if they intended to erect a building worthy of their city. The Governor had kindly granted him (the Municipal Commissioner) several interviews, and had expressed his desire to meet the wishes of the Municipality as far as possible. He had seen His Excellency that day, and H. E. said that if the Corporation could provide suitable and proper accommodation for the Asiatic Society and the Government offices elsewhere, then the Government did not wish to dispute about the terms in regard to the Town Hall. The Municipality had then to consider whether the Town Hall was suitable for their offices. He (the Commissioner) did not think it was. They would have to build, and that would involve a large expenditure. If Government made over to the Municipality a short time ago a place called the garden at the top of Bazaar-street. He (the Commissioner) had asked Government whether they would allow them to build on that three-cornered piece of ground and he believed no objections would be raised. A short time ago they had an application to supply water to the University Garden. He was glad to see these gardens, but as long as the people of the place were in want of water he thought the city water might be applied to better purposes. He would suggest that if the Council did not choose the Town Hall, they should endeavour to get this vacant site and devote all the money they could spare to the erection of a really good building. The area of the garden was 6,000 feet.

Sir Frank Souter said he was sure Mr. Nowrojee would approve of the terms offered by Government. Mr. Nowrojee might therefore propose a resolution to that effect, and he would second it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee said there was no necessity for the Municipality to buy the Town Hall, with all the conditions proposed by Government. They were calculated to take away considerably from the value of the Hall. He thought that it was not advisable to entertain the idea of buying the Town Hall at any price.

The Chairman thought the Council were of opinion that the place would not be suitable for the purpose of the Municipality.

Mr. Khote said he did not exactly see why the Town Hall should not be taken over under the conditions proposed by Government. It was "one of the wonders of the world" (laughter) and commanded a fine view of the Church Gate-street and Esplanade.

Mr. Banajee.—I never knew that it was one of the nine wonders of the world. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee pointed out some of the disadvantages of having the Town Hall. The ventilation in some parts of the building was bad, and some of the rooms were dark. He contended that of several sites the one selected opposite the new Boree-bunder station by the Municipal Commissioner for the proposed Municipal Offices, had the advantage of being central and close to the Fort. The speaker therefore proposed that the Town Council do not think it desirable to take over the Town Hall under the terms expressed in Government Resolution No. 4165, dated 9th December, 1881, nor are they of opinion, after full inquiry that the building can be adapted to the requirements of the Municipal Offices, that the Town Council approve of the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner that with reference to Government Resolution No. 581 of the 24th November, 1881, Government be asked to permit the Corporation to build new Municipal Offices on the site thereby made over, being the triangular piece of land now the site of the old Bazaar-gate.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, in seconding the above, agreed with Mr. Dosabhoy that the site was desirable in every way. He (the speaker) had the new Municipal Offices, which would be of fair ornamental style, and would occupy a site opposite the splendid G. I. P. Railway station, would add to the beauty of the locality.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried, Mr. R. N. Khote being the only dissentient.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST).

THE HEMINGWAY MATRIMONIAL SUITS.

ANNIE HEMINGWAY *vs.* JOSEPH HEMINGWAY.
ANNIE HEMINGWAY, *alias* ANNIE POWAR.

In these suits the question as to the custody, maintenance, and education of the children came on for settlement this day. Mr. Lang and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for Joseph Hemingway; and Mr. Latham and Mr. Sadashew Nana, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, for Annie Hemingway.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said that since the hearing of the suit certain correspondence had passed between the solicitors of the parties, but no absolute arrangement was arrived at. The court had therefore now to decide the actual sum to be paid by Mr. Hemingway for the maintenance of the three younger children, whom he consented to leave in the custody of the mother. The two elder children were now at school at Naini Tal, and it had been settled between the parties that they should continue there, and that the expenses of their schooling, &c., should be paid by Mr. Hemingway. His client further offered to pay Rs. 90 a month for the maintenance of the three younger children.

The judge remarked that Mr. Hemingway was formerly paying Rs. 80 per month, and now some adequate provision must be made for the food and clothing of the little children. For practical purposes all the children were regarded by law as if they had been legitimate. Besides, if the mother of the unfortunate children were to continue in charge of them, she could not do so without having some subsistence for herself; and common humanity dictated that she should, at least, have something for her bare maintenance, considering her relations with the petitioner for a long term of years.

Mr. Carnac said that the difficulty in the way of his client was that he was now out of employment, and the sum deposited in the Chartered Mercantile Bank was wholly spent in the proceedings.

Mr. Latham said the provision offered for the children was totally inadequate. It was proposed that each child should have Rs. 10 per month; but that paltry sum was hardly sufficient to support a dog. It was but fair that they ought to be provided for as the legitimate children of a European. Two of the children living with Mrs. Hemingway were extremely delicate. The learned counsel thought that considering all the circumstances of the case, the petitioner should give a least Rs. 80 per month. It was stated that the petitioner was out of employment, but it was not stated if he was trying to get employment. The real question for the consideration of the court was, what Mr. Hemingway might earn if he chose, and not what he actually earned. It did not lie in Mr. Hemingway's power to say that he intended to live in idleness for the rest of his life.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said that the children were small, and Rs. 15 a month for each of them was a sufficient provision.

The judge.—They grow older, like of all of us, Mr. Carnac.

Mr. Carnac.—Yes; but after they arrive at a sufficient age, they will be put under the protection of their father. It must be considered that he already pays Rs. 50 for the two older children, allows Rs. 30 to his father, and further proposes to pay Rs. 45 for the three little ones, which would made a total of Rs. 125.

The judge said that the three children had a claim upon the petitioner as if they had been his legitimate children, notwithstanding the great misfortune which had befallen them, for which their father was answerable in great measure. The petitioner paid Rs. 50 for the schooling of two of his children at Naini Tal, and must make an equally adequate provision for the rest.

Mr. Carnac said that if the respondent were not willing to take charge of the children for Rs. 45 per month, the petitioner's mother was ready to do it for that amount.

The judge.—It is more natural that so long as the children are young they should be in the custody of their mother. No charge was made a charge upon the petitioner's house in Bombay.

Mr. Carnac said that the petitioner wanted to raise money on the house, and if the children were made a charge upon the house, he would be put to much trouble and difficulty.

The judge remarked that people could not get into predicaments of that kind, and then expect to get out of them on convenient vexatious terms. It would be very unfortunate if it had been otherwise. His Lordship added that if the petitioner wanted to raise money on the house, he could do so, subject to a charge upon it.

Mr. Latham, in speaking of the resources of the petitioner, reminded the court of the property belonging to him in the Kangra Valley.

His Lordship then made the following order: That Rs. 45 per month should be allowed for the food and clothing of each of the children, and Rs. 20 more for looking after them. Thus looking to the diminished means of the petitioner, his Lordship said that he would order a total of Rs. 65 per month only to the respondent. The allowance was to be a charge upon the immoveable property of Mr. Hemingway. When the children should arrive at the age of eleven years or upwards, the petitioner was to be at liberty to take upon himself their care, maintenance, and education. The attachment on the immoveable property of the petitioner should continue until the costs were satisfied in court; and that he was free to dispose of the property, subject to the payment of such costs. The allowance to be paid on the first of every month in advance.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD ON THE USE OF OPIUM.

IN an interesting letter on the opium question published in the *Times* of January 20th., Sir George Birdwood writes:—

Opium Eating and Drinking.—I trace the outcry against opium entirely to the commercial jealousy of the Dutch in the last century of the trade which they had begun in spite of the treaties between India and China. Sir Stamford Raffles's ("Java," vol. i., pp. 111-112) emphatic condemnation of opium is obviously but a reflection of the Dutch prejudice against it. Dr. Bayard Taylor's ("Java," pp. 553-554, and vol. ii., 578-584) opinion of the pernicious effects of opium on the Rajpoots is based simply on their inordinate indulgence in it. The really pertinent fact regarding the Rajpoots is that, although they are all from their birth literally saturated with opium, they are one of the finest, most truthful, and bravest peoples in the world. The same may be said of the Sikhs. The first words always addressed to a visitor among the Nyam Nyams are, "Take your opiate." A pledge ratified by "eating opium together" is maintained inviolable by them under all circumstances; and the invariable inscription on the seals affixed to all their letters and contracts and other legal documents is "Take a draught of opium." I am informed of a well-known Rajpoot, a hale old man of 70, which is equal to 80 years of age among us, still smoking nothing of a thing out of his nine miles in the early dawn of day, and riding back the same distance in the afternoon, yet all his life has been in the habit of taking daily about a fifth of a pound of opium.

The following remarkable collection of remarkable evidence of the prevalence of opium eating in this country among the poor population about Tothill-street and in the East-end of London which some day I may publish, I am glad to be able to insert in it without expense. The best proof possible of the impunity with which opium may be indulged in, even by a flesh-eating people, and that it is conservative rather than destructive, is afforded by the case of an old woman recently deceased, who to her last day earned her own living by manufacturing small wares in iron and tin. She began opium eating at 17, and during the last nine years of her praiseworthy existence, had been in the habit of eating daily 135 grains of opium. It should be noted that this was Turkey opium, and that the taking of Turkey opium, as by the opium eaters of Eastern Europe, or laudanum as in this country, or morphia as in America, is a different thing from eating or drinking Indian opium, which, from its comparative mildness and weakness in morphia, is never seen in Europe.

When you speak to the natives of India about the dangers of opium eating, they answer, "But you do not take our opium, what will you do against fever?" The late Consul Margary states that in his last journey to Bhamoo he used to take an opium pill daily to keep off fever. So early as 1590 (xix. 59) the febrifuge property of opium is recorded. But more than this, probably absolutely beneficial to the nutrition of a vegetarian population like that of India. Carnivorous animals have proportionately shorter intestines than graminivorous, while man, being by nature both carnivorous and graminivorous, has intestines of intermediate length between the extremes adapted to an exclusively animal and an exclusively vegetable diet. Moreover, in consequence of the influence of Buddhism, the Hindoos have for at least 1,000 years adopted an exclusively vegetable diet unsuited to the human constitution, and consequently are generally ill and starving more or less from inordinate indigestion, which continues to the end of their lives, except among those of them who moderately indulge in the habitual use of opium. The explanation is that opium delays the process of digestion, and has, in fact, the effect of, as it were, artificially prolonging the human intestine, and thus promoting the more complete digestion and assimilation of vegetable food.

In India the Hindoos not only put down the eating of flesh but the drinking of *soma* also, and, as I judge from what Tylor says on the subject of a ("Anthropology," pp. 268-270) introduced in the place of the latter, and other alcoholic intoxicants, the use of tea, which is a native of Assam, and carried the plant with their religion into China. This is an extremely interesting suggestion, well worth special investigation. In a similar way, the use of coffee was propagated everywhere with the religion of Mahomet, who, however, does not positively forbid the use of alcoholic stimulants, as is generally supposed (see Koran, chapters "The Cow" and "The Bee"). These were first absolutely forbidden, I presume, by his Sunnite followers. The use of opium is immemorial in the East, and possibly suggested to the Buddhists their idea of *Nirvana*:—

"There is no joy like calm.
"Why should we always toil?"

Its use probably originated in India, where, judging from the elaborate and highly local character of the decoration of the opium pipes in use, I conclude that opium smoking has immemorially been practised among the tribes inhabiting the highlands between Assam and the Chinese frontier.

Your readers can judge for themselves from the authorities I have indicated; but the opinion I have come to from them and my own experience is that opium is used in Asia in a similar way to alcohol in Europe, and that, considering the natural craving and popular inclination for, and the ecclesiastical toleration of it, and its general beneficial effects, as much justification for the habitual use of opium in moderation as for the moderate use of alcohol and indeed far more.

Opium Smoking.—Opium smoking, which is the Chinese form of using the drug—for which the Indian Government is specially held responsible, is, to say the least in its favour, an infinitely milder indulgence. I hold it to be absolutely harmless. I do not place it simply in the same category with even tobacco smoking, for tobacco smoking may, in itself, if carried into excess, be injurious, particularly to young people under 25; but I mean that opium smoking (it itself is as harmless as smoking willow bark or inhaling the smoke of a peat fire or vapour of boiling water.

What Dr. Moore says of the freedom of opium smokers from bronchial and bronchic diseases is a fact deserving of the deepest consideration. I find that, on the other hand, the Chinese converts to Christianity suffer greatly from consumption. The missionaries will not allow them to smoke, and, as they also forbid their marrying while young, after the wise custom, founded on an experience of thousands of years, of their country, they fall into these depraved, filthy habits of which consumption is every where the inexorable witness and scourge. When spitting of blood comes on the opium pipe is its sole alleviation.

The opium, as retailed to the smokers, is already diminished by various admixtures in narcotic power, and is, apparently, still more so by its preparation in the form of pure "smokeable extract." Then the pill so prepared is placed in a flame, where it is instantly set ablaze. It blazes furiously, and its vapour is at the same instant inhaled into the throat and lungs in one inspiration.

But none of the active principles of opium are volatilizable! And if any one of your readers will get Indian opium, as retailed in the bazaars, and prepare pure *chandoo* from it, ands moke as many pills of it as he pleases, in the above manner, he will find that they will not produce the slightest effect on him, or any one else, one way or the other, beyond causing that pleasant and peaceful warmth throughout the body which comes of sitting over a peat fire on a chilly day, or inhaling the fragrant vapour from a bowl of whisky toddy as you stir the boiling water into it, or, for that, from the simple steam issuing from a jug of boiling water. I conclude myself that nothing passes from the deflagrating *chandoo* pill into the lungs but the volatile resinous constituents of opium. At least, if this be the fact, it explains the antiseptic and prophylactic action of opium-smoking in the pulmonary affections of the Chinese. I conclude (my chemistry is of 1850-54 and quite out of date) that the rarefied resinous vapour inhaled protects the surface of the bronchial passages and lungs from the outer air, and that, when consumption has once set in this empyreumatic vapour has the effect of checking the suppuration. This might be tested at the Brompton Hospital. Only one inspiration is taken from each pill, and the residum is then mixed up with such drugs as Indian hemp, tobacco, and nux vomica and resold at a greatly reduced rate to the poorer smokers. It is really this *tye-chandoo*, or "refuse *chandoo*," that has given opium smoking so bad a name among superficial and untrained observers. But even in respect of it, considering the exhaustive incineration the pill undergoes in being smoked, I doubt whether there is any harmless smoke passes into the lungs. It is the general debauched habits of the lower outcast populations of the cities of China which are really responsible for their cachectic appearance, and not the accidental circumstance that some of them indulge in opium smoking.

As to the alleged special aphrodisiac properties of opium, I discredit them altogether. At all events, it must never be forgotten, as a factor which tends to confuse even expert observation that is not severely verified, of any such alleged effect, that throughout the East the great majority of the people are always deliberately plying themselves with aphrodisiacs or reputed aphrodisiacs. The whole system of Eastern medicine seems based on the idea of the aphrodisiac or antiphrodisiac properties of things. The European medical men are pestered all their days in the East, from Morocco to Shanghai, by simple natives persistently supplicating them for some potent aphrodisiac of which it is believed they have the golden secret. The late medical officer who, when serving in the Indian Navy, was followed from port to port, all up and down the Persian Gulf, by a picturesque old Arab Chief in quest of aphrodisiac pills, and nothing would content him but to have them, although they consisted only of pellets of bread crumbs rolled in magnesia. Every medical man who has practised in the East is familiar with the case of the phenomenon of the sudden wasting away, in body, mind, and soul, of the healthiest and most beautiful and intellectual boys on their reaching the critical period of adolescence. At the other critical period between 45 and 50, the best and strongest of good men also suddenly turn bad, and "go to the dogs" utterly. Opium has nothing to do with these sad catastrophes of daily occurrence; while I am convinced that some forms of intoxicating drink might often prevent them. Those, indeed, who can believe that opium is injurious to the morality of the Chinese can have little idea of what morality means in Eastern Asia—namely, immorality.

I need add no more. I do not seek to support any particular financial or commercial policy in India. I desire simply to instruct the consciences of my countrymen. I have been charged with having a private purpose to serve by the argument I have taken in this controversy. The views I hold on opium I first stated as a student in a discussion before the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, in a work I published before 1868 on the "Vegetable Products of Western India," which went through two editions, I maintained the same views, founded on facts gathered from every region of the globe. I might, therefore, begin this with now writing on the subject from strict conviction.

I hold opium smoking, in short, to be a strictly harmless indulgence, like any other smoking, and the essence of its wise circumscription, be, not in the opium itself so much as in the smoking it. If something else were put in the pipe instead of opium, that something else would gradually become just as popular as opium, although it might not incidentally prove so beneficial. It was in this way that the Red Indians took to smoking willow bark in place of tobacco, which was too costly for them. It is in this way that one is often able to substitute harmless intoxicants for hurtful philters among the nympholeptic sons of Ham and Turan. In China and the Indian Archipelago, and wherever else opium is smoked, we ought to endeavour to supply it as pure and cheap as possible. It makes milder smoking than tobacco, and is evidently beneficial in many ways; and we may rest assured that mankind, where it has once taken to it, will practise opium-smoking—either with tobacco, or some other such stuff, however silly it may look in the eyes of the "unco' guid." It is not really sillier than eating and drinking, or any other natural action, to look at; while it is undoubtedly one of the least alloyed of the pleasures of the senses, if, indeed, it may not be said to be almost a supersensuous pleasure; for it seems, in some way past searching out, to possess the true magic which spiritualizes sense."

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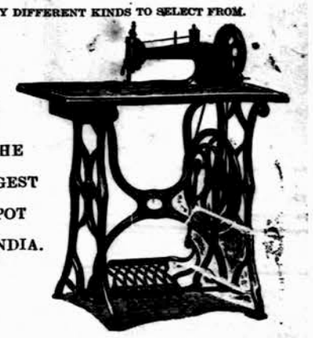

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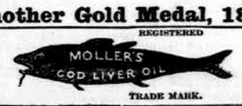

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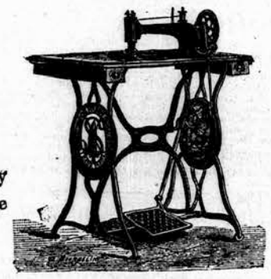

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Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

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Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood System.

Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Sleeplessness, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma of Vital Power, Skin Diseases, Rheumatic Gout, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerful Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the flag of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and re-fruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAY EMANATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

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DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England.

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